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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XX, NO. 33.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1910.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Year.



THE S. L. P.

On Deck and Moving Forward

DIX SWEEPS STATE

Democrats Win Out Almost Everywhere

With its vote showing a hearty increase in Greater New York in last Tuesday's election, the Socialist Labor Party takes up a new year of propaganda for working class emancipation with renewed vigor and determination.

In the State a Democratic landslide carried John A. Dix into the Governor's chair, and Democrats made heavy gains electing five Governors and many Congressmen.

Following is the Socialist Labor Party vote for Greater New York:

	1910.	1908.
Manhattan and Bronx ..	1,487	1,114
King	748	689
Queens	128	90
Richmond	88	23
Totals	2,451	1,936

Official Standing Certain for S. L. P. in Minnesota.

Minneapolis, November 9.—The vote in this city for the S. L. P. is 1,800 for C. W. Brandborg, for Governor. Official standing for the Party is assured.

Chicago S. P. Drops; S. L. P. Rises. Chicago, November 9.—In 1031 precincts out of 1480 in Cook County, the vote of the S. P. for Treasurer is 12,340; for the S. L. P., 693. This indicates that the S. P. vote will fall below its lowest yet polled, and that the S. L. P. will rise at least 25 per cent.

The Vote in Connecticut. Milford, Conn., November 9.—In this town 14 votes were cast for Fullerman, the S. L. P. candidate for Governor. The vote in other places was, New Haven 248, last year 133; Bridgeport, 224, last year 120; Hartford, 193; New Britain, 73; Stamford, 46; Manchester, 18; East Hartford, 12; Greenwich, 2; New Canaan, 1.

The Vote in Massachusetts. For Governor, in Boston, 316; in Lynn, 106; in Springfield, 194, last year 79; in Brockton, 22; in Worcester, 110; in Everett, 27; in Lawrence, 50; in N. Adams, 37; in Melrose, 5; in Malden, 43; in Gloucester, 34; in Lowell, 45; in Chelsea, 40; in Northampton, 18; in Fitchburg, 41; in Haverhill, 28; in Medford, 16; in Newburyport, 12; in Fall River, 75; in Beverly, 25; in Woburn, 17; in Cambridge, 33; in New Bedford, 107; in Holyoke, 172, one more than the S. P.; in Quincy, 21; in Waltham, 14; in Marlboro, 7; in Salem, 27; in Somerville, 57; in Taunton, 12.

The below is the editorial which appeared in the Daily People on the day following the elections:

The election returns, in outline, as given elsewhere in this issue, justify the conclusion that the Socialist Labor Party issues from this virtually national campaign with an increased support at the polls, while the Socialist Party issues from the campaign with a markedly reduced support in this city compared with the votes of the last gubernatorial election.

Indications at the hour of going to press, also are that the experience of the two parties outside the city is, on the

whole, substantially the same. Our yesterday's forecast of the possibility of rattled Republicans giving an evanescent vote to the S. P. here and there is probably also sustained.

As to the rest of the election returns, the fate of the two dominant parties respectively is substantially summed up by the figures in this State.

Roosevelt has been "beaten to a frazzle."

This by no means signifies the final removal of the Colonel from political activity. Far otherwise.

If the general interest in the New York elections, manifested by the rest of the country, indicates anything, then, considering the nature of Roosevelt and what he stands for, the conclusion may be confidently ventured that the sinister activity of the ex-President will be greatly increased.

"Crushing blows" are of two natures. Some are settlers. Others are starters. The "crushing blow" of Dix's election is of the latter nature upon personalities like Roosevelt's at seasons in a nation's history like the present. This "crushing blow" will incite by enraging, excite by nettling, egg on by irritating the paranoias whose powers of attraction upon the desperate elements of the country has proved itself redoubtable.

The next two years—indications are—will be years of intense unrest. The normal run of events will be of itself sufficiently provocative of unrest. The normal unrest can not choose but be violently intensified with the galled bull of Theodore Roosevelt bent upon fulfilling what he confidently takes to be his mission—to impose upon the country the despotic benevolence of his autocratic rule.

With such a picture for background the evidence of gathering strength at the polls by the uncompromising S. L. P. has a significance that needs no commentary.

A WORD TO HUNGARIAN MEMBERS. To the Members and Branches of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation of America.

Comrades:—On the fourth of this month an article appeared in the "Nepakarat" which represents Comrade Klopstein and myself as seeing at the last moment the untenability of our position; in short, that we deserted our conviction, and that we left all those who are in favor of joining the S. L. P. I denounce this article in the "Nepakarat" as having been written with evil intent and for the purpose of sidetracking the members, and also as a foul lie. I declare, and the whole executive board of the district organization of Ohio proves it, that we are in favor of joining the S. L. P., and we both turn away with disgust from the executive board leaders of the Federation in New York, and from all the upholders of independence from the Party, and from all their dirty tactics.

With fraternal regards,
Odon Szantogryi,
Secretary Executive Board District Organization of Ohio.
[Seal]

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THE LACHAPPELLE CASE

When the pouter-pigeon professors of capitalist economics feel their oats, and are in a particularly self-satisfied and aggressive mood, they trot out two counts at the head of their indictment of the Socialist Movement—

The first count is that Socialism would destroy incentive, whereas capitalism promotes, incites and rewards incentive;

The second count is that Socialists are unmitigated romancers—our professors would use a stronger term, but they are too polished gentlemen for that—when they say the workingman is an "abject slave" under capitalism; the fact being that "the workingman is a partner in his employer's establishment."

The Equity Session of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts handed down a decision on the 31st of last month that amounts to a sledge hammer blow delivered upon and shattering the skull of both the above anti-Socialist counts. It was the decision in what will henceforth be known as the Lachapelle case.

The facts are these:—Before an applicant can secure employment in the

United Shoe Machinery Company he has to sign a contract binding himself to transfer to the Company all inventions he may make or obtain while the contract, which is to run for ten years, remains in force. Agreeable to this contract 95 per cent. of the inventors of shoe machinery were obliged to yield their inventions to the Company. For the sweet boon they receive \$20 wages a week. One of these employees and inventors was one Euclid Lachapelle. He made a valuable invention while being in the Company's employ and he patented the same, and sought to profit by the fruit of his genius. The Company held otherwise. It brought suit to compel Lachapelle to transfer to it the patents he had for inventions on shoe machinery, upon the strength of the contract aforementioned. And the Court held so too.

And there lies crushed like a nutshell the myth about capitalism's promotion, incitation, and rewarding of incentive. Lachapelle must be a double-dyed ass if he willingly cuds his mind henceforth to make any further inventions.

And there lies crushed like another nutshell the myth regarding the partnership relations between the workingman and the capitalist class. Lachapelle may not of his own incentive set his brain at work on any more inventions as a bonus to be given free, gratis and for nothing to the Company. But the Company now knows what his genius is capable of, and if he does not sweat some more inventions he will be sacked. Rather than be sacked he will invent on—just as the other inventive workmen, whose wretched proletarian status compels them to submit to the abject slavery implied by such tyrannical contracts as the Company extorts from them.

The case of Lachapelle is not the first; it will not be the last. Unfortunately the Lachapelles are not numerous. If they were, then would there be a correcter knowledge of the hugeness of the number of inventors robbed of their invention through wage slavery—a stronger flashlight upon our pouter-pigeon professors of capitalist economics, and of the social system they are paid to prevaricate about.

TOO MUCH OF "BRAINS"

GETS CALIFORNIA BUSINESS MEN INDICTED.

Six Companies Hauled Up for Stronuous Exertions in Improving on Pure Food Law—Sonoma County S. P.'s Noteworthy Immediate Demands.

San Francisco, November 1.—When ever the Socialists make the charge of parasitism against the capitalist class, they are met with the answer that the capitalist is the brains of society; that he leads a very active life; that men like Harriman die of overwork, and that more recently Morgan the "Younger" was forced to go under the doctor's care owing to a breakdown brought on by overwork. Well, perhaps the capitalist does lead a strenuous life, a life replete with activity. Here in San Francisco, he has been so confidently active that the state had to step in and curtail his activities. In fact, the state had to adopt harsh measures to save the capitalist from overwork. It had to indict six of them and threaten many more with a similar procedure in order to abate their activities somewhat.

Some of these it had to indict on more than one count. Witness the Lewis Packing Company. This company's activity consisted in using glucose instead of sugar in putting up "Red Rose Catsup." It is a well known fact that too much sugar is ruinous, first, to the teeth, and second, to the digestion, and that all this reacts on the entire system. The Lewis Packing Company realized this. Hence their activity, their "brainwork." Their second activity consisted in putting acetic acid in vinegar. Further, they colored the vinegar an enticing brown. Apples, you know, are very often deficient in sourness, and are of a muddy color. The Lewis Packing Company could not resist a desire to remedy these defects, and, upon succeeding, a dillard Grand Jury indicted them. No wonder the Pure Food Law, the law which governs such cases, is called by active and progressive manufacturers the poor fools' law.

But the above mentioned company was not alone in its martyrdom. There were four counts in the indictment found against the California Fruit Cannery Association. They manufactured a grade of strawberry jam known in the market by the appetizing name, "Sweet Briar Brand." In order that it might keep its flavor, the "brains" capitalists, who modestly conceal their identity under a company name, placed a small amount of preservative in it. But they were so active that they quite forgot to label it thus. A small oversight. Yet a foolish Grand Jury must needs find indictments.

Another case. Schlesinger and Bender were indicted on two counts for having shipped brandy that was artificially colored. The poetic head of this firm had named one of his products "De Luxe Apricot Brandy." But nature is ever imperfect; her coloring was not rich enough to suit the artistic taste of this active capitalist. So

he perfected nature by coloring the brandy. No one can deny that to perfect nature is the function of art. Of course a Grand Jury of philistines had no sympathy with art and so they found indictments.

The D. Chirardelli Company was also indicted by this vulgar Grand Jury. The true bill claims that Chirardelli limited the Italian flag on the wrappers of his chocolates "so as to give the package the semblance and appearance of having been made in Italy, when in reality it was made in San Francisco." That the design was artistic in a high degree, and the product of much brain work on the part of the capitalist, the Grand Jury refused to consider.

Then there is the indictment found against the Gordon Syrup Company of Oakland. This firm places on the market a syrup branded "Rose Bud Drops." Think of how many years of study and musing lie behind such a euphonious title. Think of the nights spent with Walter Pater, with Ruskin, with Oscar Wilde and all the great esthetes. Think of all this brain activity and then, if you can, condemn the capitalist as useless. Yet the Grand Jury found that the labels of this company were false and misleading. We are indeed living in an age where art is trampled ruthlessly under foot, where those who seek to uplift humanity through the good, the true and beautiful are despised and indicted.

Local Sonoma County Socialist party has these immediate demands incorporated in its platform:

1. A free labor employment bureau.
2. Abolition of the contract system on public works.
3. Direct legislation in city, county, state and national affairs. The initiative, referendum and recall.
4. State aid in securing better seed, fertilizer, breeds of stock, etc.
5. A revision of the work of the Board of Equalization to force the trusts and corporations to pay their just share of the taxes.
6. A Parcel Post.
7. Equal suffrage for both sexes. No property qualifications for voters.

The most of the members of Local Sonoma County are farmers, and hence it is not at all surprising that they favor a free employment bureau. It will be far easier for them to get their hands that way and cheaper, by gum. It must raise a hearty laugh in a Socialist throat to read the fourth immediate demand. "State aid in securing better seed, fertilizer, breeds of stock, etc." Help! Help! Oh, ye "Socialist" Swains! Spare us or we shoke with merriment.

Notice number five. By heck, we Populists, beg pardon, Socialists, are gonna see that those derved trusts pay their taxes. Socialism is the first aid to the tax collector. Pass the cider, Henry.

The Reverend J. W. Wells, Christian Socialist, is sending out a campaign folder in behalf of Stitt Wilson's candidacy on the S. P. ticket. In it he tells us that "Our candidates are clean men. They are not spending a dollar in the saloons." No comment necessary. A. R.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

\$800 NEEDED AT LEAST

NEW YORK FAMILIES DEPRIVED WITH LESS.

Committee on Minimum Wage for City Laborers Says Families With \$900 and \$1,000 Just About Keep Body and Soul Together—Congestion From Small Wage.

Those back of the agitation to have the minimum wage for per diem city employees increased from \$2.50 to \$3 have made an exhaustive study of the standard of living of the average laborer, and declare that it is impossible to maintain a normal standard on an income of less than \$800 a year. Many of the per diem city employees do not earn anywhere near this amount, frequently being laid off for various reasons for long periods.

It is stated that the average working year of these men is far under 300 days. The expenditures or "budgets," as they are characterized, of several hundred laborer's families were examined with this statement:

"It seems safe to conclude from all the data we have been considering that an income under \$800 is not enough to permit the maintenance of a normal standard. A survey of the detail of expenditure for each item in the budget shows some manifest deficiency, for almost every family in the \$600 and \$700 groups. The housing average shows scarcely more than three rooms for five persons. Three-fifths of the families have less than four rooms and more than one and one-half persons to a room. Fuel is gathered on the street by half of the \$800 families and by more than one-third of the \$700 families.

"One-third of the \$800 families are not able to afford gas. One-third of the \$800 families are within the twenty-two-cent minimum limit for food, and 30 per cent. of the \$700 families spend 22 cents or under. As to the provision for the future, industrial or burial insurance is one of the necessities that the poorest families provide, and the returns show cases where something is saved out of a \$700 income, but the savings are at the expense of essentials of the present, as is seen in the number of underfed families reporting a surplus at the end of the year.

"On the other hand, an income of \$900 or over probably permits the maintenance of a normal standard, at least so far as the physical man is concerned. An examination of the items of the budget shows that the families having from \$900 to \$1,000 a year are able, in general, to get food enough to keep soul and body together, and clothing and shelter enough to meet the most urgent demands of decency.

"Sixty-eight per cent. of the \$900 families have four rooms or more, the average number of rooms being 3.75. The average expenditure for fuel allows comfortable provision; one-quarter of the families report gathering wood on the streets. Only one family in fifteen in Manhattan is without gas."

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light.

SMITE THEM, HIP AND THIGH!

SOCIALIST SHOTS THROWN INTO CAMP OF FOES OF THE WORKING CLASS.

Time was when in France the saying rose: "The King is dead, long live the King," and the saying grew into a state maxim. The resignation on the 2nd of this month of the French Cabinet, following closely upon the heels of the "vote of confidence" that this very Cabinet secured from the Chambers, in connection with the manner in which the Briand Cabinet throttled the recent railroad strike, suggests the probability of a new saying, destined, in turn, to become a new state maxim, being about to arise in France: "The Cabinet is upheld, down goes the Cabinet."—An ominous fact for "Law, Order and Religion" to confront.

The Hocking Valley R. R. Who does not remember that railroad and coal mine combination of capitalists' swindle against capitalists and their simultaneous Russian-like treatment of the employees? The Hocking Valley became the theme of articles and books, also of criminal court prosecutions, which, however, were quickly hushed up. Suddenly the Hocking Valley bobs up again into undesirable notoriety. It—the Hocking Valley Railroad Company and its twin the Sunday Creek Coal Company—are indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Toledo on the charge of discriminating. The charges carry a total fine of \$740,000. A list of the Directors showing the hand-in-handness of Insurgent and Standpat Republicans along with Democrats would make good reading.

The opinion of Geraldine Farrar concerning Dukes—"taking them individually and collectively, grand and plain, they are not worth a damn"—may bode as badly for German aristocracy, from among whom the gifted actress now comes, as cannon balls have proved effective against the aristocracy of Portugal, among whom the celebrated danseuse Gaby Deslys twirled just before the balls began to fly. To earn the contempt of stage female stars is a well-known symptom of approaching distress for an aristocracy—of Birth as of Cash.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a series of six documents under the heading "Read and Think It Over." Indeed, read, and read carefully, and think it over. The opening of mail by a person to whom the mail is not addressed is a criminal offence—an offence against civilization.

It behooves every man who writes a letter to guard against promoting impunity in the commission of that crime. A way to help guard against impunity in such cases is for the writer of a letter never to neglect inserting the name of the addressee in his letter, either at the head, or at the bottom of the same. Even when this precaution is taken a mail robber may cover his tracks by destroying both letter and envelope. Nevertheless, impunity for committing the crime is greatly facilitated if the name of the addressee is omitted from the letter itself.

This matter of properly heading a letter is one of the "small matters" upon which there is much negligence in the Movement, many writers thinking it superfluous to repeat in the letter the name of the addressee, the same being anyhow inserted on the envelope. The omission is serious. It is serious not only because it encourages mail fraud, it is serious also because the writer of a letter should remember that his letter may, without mail violation, fall into hands not intended to receive it, and who might make improper use of the same, claiming to be in correspondence with the writer.

Read and think it over.

When, a few days ago, the report was widely disseminated in the capitalist press that a certain Albert H. Krietler, third vice-president of the Printing Pressmen's Union, had threatened that a certain newspaper building in Denver would "blow up" if its owner did not soon settle with the union, the item seemed fishy to all well informed minds. Coming so soon after the scurrilous allegation that the Los Angeles "Times" was "dynamited by union labor," and being so evidently an attempt to back up that charge by adducing a pretended threat of like character, the item looked

even fishier. The capheat of fishiness is now added by the news that Krietler was deliberately misquoted. It was the publisher himself who made the threat that he would "see the building blow up before he would settle with the pressmen's union."

The Census advance reports on population, showing phenomenal increases of cities along with decreases to match in rural districts, are a guarantee that a flood of cheap magazine articles is in store for the readers arguing upon the innate perverseness of the workers to run away from where work is crying for them, to places where they are forced to cry for work.

The Federated Labor party announces through the mouth of its President, James H. Hatch that the Democratic ticket will win by a large majority, seeing that "the workers generally are against Stimson." Mr. Hatch knows better, but the innocents he represents really are against Stimson. These innocents have yet to learn to spell. When they shall have mastered the secret of spelling they will know that S-t-i-m-s-o-n spells Dix, and that D-i-x spells rifle-diet for the workers.

The Chicago "Tribune" tells the story of a Chicago lady who said: "When I ask my Uncle Will what his politics is all I can get out of him is that he is in favor of government ownership of all utilities." Uncle Will must be a reader of the Chicago "Socialist."

Father Joseph C. Campbell, a Roman Catholic prelate of Port Richmond, S. I., recently preached a sermon against flowers at funerals. He advised his parishioners instead to "seek out some worthy and deserving person or family" to spend the money on. Father Campbell's talk sounds like a display of benevolence. It is exactly the reverse. It is a talk calculated to keep his parishioners' attention falsely focused on alleviating effects, instead of striking at the root and abolishing poverty by abolishing its cause, capitalism.

These certainly are the days of small things. Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, a talented lady engaged in no less an issue than Woman's Suffrage, receives from the secretary of Police Commissioner Cropsey a letter in which she is informed that women have a right to be watchers at the polls, and the lady is so delighted that she summons the reporters, to her side, displays to them the Commissioner's letter, and exclaims: "Isn't that a victory for the cause!" as she replaced the missive in her shopping bag."

Proceeding from her premises Mrs. Annie Davis was a wise woman. Not knowing of Socialism, being too ill informed to see the way out of the misery she and her children were in, but being keen sighted enough to realize that neither the Democratic nor the Republican party can bring relief, the poor woman did not wait till after election, the season when many a disillusioned visionary commits suicide—she committed suicide now. Taking her two little children in her arms, she turned the gas on in her New York tenement, and passed away accompanied by all that was dear to her on earth.

Either Ignorance—and then Suicide is the only gate out;

Or Enlightenment—and then the organization of the Working Class upon the Industrial and the Political field is the gate to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the Socialist Republic.

A glance at any metropolitan paper should be enough to wipe out the Socialist slander that the capitalist does not work. Look at the reports of the Dix meetings. What workingman ever worked such long hours or so strenuously? Look at the Roosevelt meetings. No coal heaver puts in so many hours of toil as does the Colonel—or comes out more soiled.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

GEN. OTIS THE CRIMINAL

90 DECIDE CALIFORNIA UNIONS' INVESTIGATORS.

After Four Weeks' Probing, Declare Los Angeles "Times" Explosion Was Caused by Gas—Otis Was Ready for It with Supplementary Plant—Has Seized on Incident to Assassinate Unions.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 31.—Declaring that Col. Harrison Gray Otis is the criminal, the investigating committee appointed by the California State Federation of Labor to probe the fatal "Times" explosion has published a twelve-column report on its findings.

The committee declares that after four weeks' investigation it is of the opinion that the explosion was caused by gas, that Otis had an auxiliary plant ready to start as soon as the affair took place, and that he has seized upon the catastrophe to blacken and if possible destroy the craft union in California.

Otis, the committee's signed report declares, hired spies to join the unions and mingle with union men, in the hope of securing evidence of criminality or other evidence which he might use to their detriment. Further, they say that trumpeting abroad the report that unionists were plotting to do him violence, Otis made of his editorial rooms an arsenal, then employed every means at his command to goad union men to attack him or make a demonstration in front of his office, in order to furnish an excuse for a massacre.

The more important parts of the investigating committee's report are:

"Why Did the Times Building Burst So Suddenly Into Flames?"

"It has not been established that the Times building was destroyed by dynamite.

"The only two points which can possibly be urged in support of the dynamiting theory after four weeks of investigation are:

"First, That a committee appointed by the Mayor reported the conclusion that 'The explosive used was one of high power, such as nitroglycerine or a product of nitroglycerine.'

"Second, That the day following the disaster 'infernal machines' were 'discovered' in the vicinity of the homes of General Otis and Secretary Zeehandelaar of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

"As to the report of the committee, it must be remembered that this committee consisted of business men, whose position would make them naturally subject to the influence which the Times and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association have sought to exert upon them.

"As to the 'infernal machines' which the Times would have the world believe clung the dynamiting theory, these 'infernal machines' were found by Detective Tom Rico, the same individual, strangely, who 'found' the sticks of dynamite in the Hall of Records, the same individual who 'found' the sticks of dynamite at the Alexandria Hotel. Dynamite has been found before by detectives working in the interests of employers in time of strike. And time and time again it has been proved that the finders were the planters.

"Who is Detective Tom Rico? The same individual who gained notoriety for hunting political refugees for the Mexican government, the man who criminally assisted in the arrest and attempted kidnapping of Magou, Villarreal and Rivera three years ago, the side partner of the notorious Talamantes, now charged with trafficking in white slaves,—both of them still members of the Los Angeles police force!

"Infernal Machines Were Planted to Support Dynamiting Theory.

"Rico 'found' two 'infernal machines.' These 'infernal machines' consisted of a bundle of supposed dynamite sticks attached to an alarm clock, the whole being contained in a suit-case. In 'finding' one of the instruments of terror Rico 'accidentally' started the alarm with his pocket-knife and the 'explosion' was so tremendous that it failed to destroy the clock!

"It is upon such 'evidence' that the police base their dynamiting theory!

"On the other hand, to those who are familiar with the peculiarities of explosions by dynamite, the evidence furnishes an overwhelming certainty that there was no dynamite connected with the affair.

"Our investigation developed the following facts:

"That the sound of the explosion was deep and rumbling, like cannon or distant thunder.

"That the explosion and fire were simultaneous, the entire building having been enveloped in flames within ten seconds after the first report.

"That the flames shot straight toward

the sky, blowing upward from the ground floor through three stories and through the roof, and past the sixth story windows of the section of the building to the northward.

"That the power of the explosion, as well as the flames, tended upward and not outward, the outside walls of the building generally remaining standing.

"That even some of the window panes of the building were not broken, while almost no window panes were broken in surrounding buildings.

"That various employees of the Times smelled gas on the night of the tragedy, the fumes being so strong as to cause nausea in several cases.

"In our opinion these facts prove conclusively that the destruction was caused by a gas explosion and not by a dynamite.

"Dynamite Could Not Have Wrecked the Times.

"Because:

"Gas explodes with a booming or rumbling sound. Dynamite explodes with a splitting, cracking noise.

"Gas explodes with a flash of flame. Dynamite does not make fire. When exploding it lets loose elements that put out fire.

"A gas explosion blows upward, dynamite with equal strength in all directions. Had the Times been destroyed by dynamite of sufficient strength to blow upward through three stories and through the roof, it would have blown every wall of the building into fragments.

"A slow explosion, such as that by illuminating gas, does not disturb the atmosphere sufficiently to break window panes at long distances. The opposite is true of dynamite, every outside pane of every building for blocks around would have been shattered into bits.

"As to the employees smelling gas, we have considerable evidence to add to what the Examiner printed October 1, before the word went about to hush up the evidence pointing to a gas explosion.

"Daily Newspaper Is Punished for Mentioning the Word 'Gas'.

"When the Los Angeles Record, a newspaper which was not whipped into line, published a many editorial pointing out the probability of an explosion by gas, a concerted attack by members of the M. and M. caused the withdrawal of so many advertisements, and the threatened withdrawal of so many more, as would have compelled a less courageous newspaper to cease its demands for justice forthwith.

"For a Long Time Otis Had Been Preparing for Catastrophe.

"Were we to accept the theory of willful dynamiting, there are several other facts as yet unmentioned which might be pointed out why the police should make investigations into the movements of the proprietors and managers of the Times previous to the explosion.

"It is generally reported that plans for a new ten-story building for the Times were already drawn up at the time of the disaster.

"It is certain that the civic improvement plan of the city, which provides, among other things, for the extension of New High street, and the consequent tearing down of the old Times building, had been publicly approved by the owners of the Times.

"It is certain that the Times was prepared for an early moving. A complete auxiliary plant, with presses installed and everything ready for operation, had been established at College and New High streets, and a Times auxiliary job office had been established across the way. The Times itself boasted that because of the readiness of these auxiliary plants the Times did not lose an issue.

"Still another thing, how did it happen that the valuable records of the Times, the accounts, the ponderous books, were saved, when all stories agree that the entire building was a mass of flames within a few seconds of the explosion? Is not the business office of the Times practically deserted at 1 o'clock in the morning? Is it possible that the big books could have been carried out in the space of a few seconds, when there was not time to save human lives? Possibly this question can be answered by the Times, but isn't it rather queer that the Times has not voluntarily explained this point?

"The crisis preceding the blowing up of the Times presents a strange parallel with the blowing up of the Independence depot by members of the Colorado Mine Owners' Association.

"Otis and His Fellow Conspirators Are the Criminals.

"Summing up, finally, in our judgment the facts indicate:

"First, That the explosion was not by dynamite—that it was by gas.

"Second, That General Otis 'knew' that the Times was destroyed by gas, but that he is deliberately exploiting the dynamite theory, first, in order that he may escape the just consequences of criminal negligence; and, second, in order to further a conspiracy to launch an

AN EPISODE AT THE CONGRESS

HAYWOOD TEARS UP HILLQUIT-BERGER SHAMS, WITH AMUSING CONCOMITANTS AND CONSEQUENCES.

There is one episode occurring at the recent International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen, and alluded to in the report of the Socialist Labor Party's delegate, which I believe worthy of more extensive description, and preservation in the archives of the movement.

It was the evening of the fifth day of the sessions. That afternoon, in response to De Leon's summons that the S. P. delegation tell what they were willing to do in the matter of Unity, Hillquit ("I never would have taken the floor except for the direct challenge of the previous speaker," he truthfully told his auditors) had delivered one of his characteristic speeches. There was already, he declared, practical Unity in America. At the convention held in 1900, when the Socialist party was organized, all the various groups had combined. Only one dissident set had remained outside, the S. L. P. That had gradually dwindled down till it was composed of just one wicked man, who wouldn't come in and be good. But even he was welcomed—provided he would drop his new-fangled ideas on the economic movement, and stop attacking and antagonizing the trade unions. Following Hillquit, Berger had spoken, also loudly scouting the idea that there was need for any further unity in America. Finally Haywood tried to get the floor, but he not having notified the chairman soon enough, the speakers' list was closed, and he was denied the opportunity.

That evening, in a contiguous abandoned royal palace, the Congress Committee on Trade Union Relations was in session, Berger and Haywood appearing as delegates of the S. P., and Mrs. Olive M. Johnson for the S. L. P. The discussion turned upon the slight support given the Swedish strike by the unions of England; and America incidentally came in for some of the same censure, but not so heavily. After a smooth but empty speech by W. C. Anderson, the British Laborite, Haywood rose in the defense of the United States.

"You people here," he said, "seem to think that we in America have a united labor movement. That is not the case.—Here his emphasis was emphatic.—"What we have in America is a systematic division of labor. The great American Federation of Labor, and the independent craft unions modeled after it, accomplish no other purpose than to keep the workers separated. These unions are not in any sense organizations of labor. They are capitalist institutions, controlled and run in the interests of the capitalist class. They do not seek to take the workers in, but to keep them out. In many cases the unions have what they call 'restriction of apprentices' by which they deliberately prevent men from learning the trade. Added to this, they have severe technical 'examinations,' which render more severe at will, thus making it difficult for even an expert to join. If they fail in this way, they then raise a wall of high initiation fees about themselves, making a man pay \$100, in some cases, before he can be admitted to membership. And when all this fails to protect their little circle of jobs, they 'close their books,' and inform the workers who are begging to be organized that they won't take them in on any consideration.

"More than this," Haywood continued,

indiscriminate persecution against the 20,000 union men and women of Los Angeles, and the 100,000 members of labor organizations throughout the state of California.

"Third, That the fabulous rewards offered for the apprehension of the fictitious criminals were offered primarily for the purpose of turning the public mind entirely away from the facts pointing to a gas explosion, in order that organized labor might forever bear the odium of the supposed crime; that a secondary purpose of these rewards is to tempt unscrupulous detectives to manufacture a case against some prominent member or members of labor unions. For one fiftieth the reward that has just been offered in this case Pinkertons have plotted and perjured away the lives of innocent men many, many times.

"We have diligently hunted down the facts and as diligently have weighed them, and such are our conclusions. We believe that any unprejudiced person going over the situation will draw the same deductions as we have drawn.

"Respectfully submitted,
"H. Bartley, Chairman;
"A. C. Elkin, Secretary;
"Edward Crough,
"Harry Welton,
"E. F. Fanning,
"E. F. Mason,
"F. D. Warwick."

"Due to the craft system of organization, and the method of arranging contracts to run out at different dates, the American unions allow themselves to be used to break every strike that comes up. We constantly see engineers scabbing it upon switchmen, carpenters scabbing it upon bricklayers, powerhouse men upon trolley-men. The labor movement in America will never be a united force till all the workers in one industry are united into one great union nationally, and even internationally. The present unions are an actual detriment to the working class."

The room was thronged by S. L. P. and S. P. members, besides about 150 European committee-members and visitors. The interpreter for the committee was Hendrick De Man, a young Belgian fully in sympathy with the S. L. P.'s trade union position. He had heard Hillquit's and Berger's flim-flams in the full Congress, and his spirited rendition of Haywood's remarks into French and German made the European representation sit up and listen in amazement—so much so that Temporal, Chairman Troelstra, a Dutch delegate and one of Hillquit's staunch supporters, tried to interrupt, the translation into German by crying out "Enough!" "Too long!" "Not necessary!" Calls, however, for the continuation of the speech were heard, and De Man was allowed to make a brief but forcible summing up.

All through this scene Berger sat like a duck in thunder—a circumstance which did not prevent him from pulling his chair up closer to Haywood's, and twining his arm around the other's neck like a honeysuckle. His uneasiness was in no wise decreased by Mrs. Johnson's going over the pair and saying, "Why, Mr. Haywood—your Genosse Hillquit would have your head off if he heard that!" Clearly something had to be done.

The opportunity soon came, or, rather, Berger made it. Calling to the fore a resolution he had previously introduced indorsing a contemplated European seamen's strike, the originator of the "Milwaukee idea" took the floor and argued long and fervidly for its adoption. Several times, both before and after this, did he speak in the Congress; but never did he put half the vim into it that he did on this occasion.

"There is a widespread belief, both here and in America," he declared in German—both he and Hillquit always played to the German side of the house by speaking in that language first, and later translating into English—"that we Socialists are the deadly enemies (Todefeinde) of the trade unions. This idea must be wiped out. I beg of you, pass this resolution. Then when I go back to America, and the Socialists are charged with assailing the trade unions, I will be able to show that we are not the enemies of the unions, but their very best friends."

The episode—Haywood's crashing truths, their attempted choking off by Troelstra, and Berger's desperate attempt to polish them over—was complete. Branting, a stalwart Swedish Social Democrat, and several others who are keeping track of events in America and who were present, all commented, in private conversations on the way home, on the complete lie given by the affair, to the position assumed by the S. P. representatives in the full Congress. The exposure of S. P. duplicity and internal dissension could not have been better done.

The next day when I spoke to Haywood at the American table about his stand the night before, "That's the way I've always talked, and always will," said he, and added that he had intended to utter the same words the previous day at the Congress when he had been unsuccessful in obtaining the floor. The effect of the same declaration, made from the more resounding tribunal of the full Congress, and coming directly after the Hillquit-Berger allegations, would have been inestimable.

But Berger, when one wished to speak with him on the occurrence, threw up his hands in impatience, and fled.

S. D. L.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

READ AND THINK IT OVER

HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST LABOR FEDERATION, BRANCH XXXI.

Allegheny, Pa., 1910 October 10th.
Socialist Labor Party, New York, N. Y.
Dear Comrade:—In reply to your letter dated September 30, 1910, we would like to know why you advise us to write to Mr. A. B. Ringler, Reading, Pa., for information. Mr. Ringler is Secretary of the Socialist party's Pa. State Committee. We want to join the Socialist Labor Party and not the Socialist party.

I would be pleased if I could get your answer till Sunday, because our meeting is on that day. Hoping you will inform me in this case,

I am, fraternally yours,
Martin Braun, Secretary.
1451 Warren-street, Allegheny, Pa.
[Seal]

October 12, 1910.
Mr. Martin Braun, Sec'y, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Branch XXXI, Allegheny, Pa.

Dear Comrade:—Your letter of the 10th, addressed to the Socialist Labor Party, was received by me to-day. I beg to state that I did not write to you on September 30th, 1910, advising you to write to Mr. A. B. Ringler, Reading, Pa. There must be something very irregular in this matter, because no one at Headquarters here knows anything regarding a letter from you nor have they corresponded with you.

In order that this matter may be sifted to the bottom I beg of you that you send me the letter you mention having received and also a copy of the letter which you wrote inquiring for information. If you want to join the Socialist Labor Party you will have to make application to me and I will see to it that you are properly taken care of. Please do not delay this, it may be of great importance.

Fraternally yours,
Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST LABOR FEDERATION, BRANCH XXXI.

Allegheny, Pa., 1910 October 22.
Mr. Paul Augustine, Nat. Sec'y, Socialist Labor Party, New York.

Dear Comrade:—Inclosed find a copy of the letter dated September 30th, 1910, which I addressed to the Socialist Labor Party, and also the answer to it. I believe that my letter was opened by the Socialist party. Please attend to it soon as possible and send us the asked information.

Fraternally yours,
Martin Braun, Secretary.

IV.
(Enclosure A.)
Allegheny, Pa., September 30, 1910.

Socialist Labor Party, New York.
Dear Comrade:—The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, branch 31st, Allegheny, Pa., wishes to get information on that matter mentioned below here. Could we join the Socialist Labor Party, as a branch, or do all our members have to make new extra applications to become members of your Party, and what are the dues your members pay? We don't want to belong any longer to the Hungarian Federation. So please send us general information concerning this matter.

Fraternally yours,
Martin Braun.
1451 Warner street.
(Enclosure B.)

NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG
German Daily and Sunday Editions.
Office: 15 Spruce Street
Vorwaerts P. O. Box 1512 Sonntagsblatt
Issued every Saturday 20 Pages
10 Pages Tel. 4414 Beekman
New York, Sept. 30, 1910.

Mr. Martin Braun,
1451 Warner Str., Allegheny, Pa.
Dear Comrade:—In reply to yours of Sept. 28, you will get the desired information as to how join the Party from Mr. A. B. Ringler, 628 Walnut Str., Reading, Pa.

Yours fraternally,
New Yorker Volkszeitung,
P. Kraft, Manager.

V.
UNITED STATES POST OFFICE.
New York, New York.

Indexed
Third Division
City Delivery Department
November 3, 1910.

Mr. Paul Augustine,
No. 28 City Hall Place,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I am returning the papers which you left at the office of the Superintendent of Delivery on afternoon of October 28th indicating that a letter directed to the Socialist Labor Party, 28 City Hall Place, has been misdelivered to and the matter to which it related attended to by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," as representatives of the Socialist party.

My representative had an interview with the Manager of the above named publication who showed him the original letter from Martin Braun of Allegheny, Pa.; the salutation reads "Dear Comrade"—but there was no party name given, as shown in the copy herewith, but on the other hand that does not necessarily prove that the envelope (since destroyed) was not correctly addressed, though of course it raises a doubt on that point.

However, the matter has been brought to the attention of the proper employes and every effort will hereafter be made to prevent further mistreatment of letters for your organization.

Thanking you for bringing the matter to my attention, I am
Very respectfully,
E. M. Morgan, Postmaster.
Per Thos. F. Murphy, Asst. P. M.

DAILY PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

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Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

The DAILY PEOPLE is published every day in the year, devoting space to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class.

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WHAT ANSWER

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"The improvement of the understanding is for two ends: first, for our own increase of knowledge; secondly, to enable us to deliver and make out that knowledge to others." This wise observation by Locke fits the Socialist propaganda exactly. The mission of the propagandist is to convey knowledge to others and in such manner that they too will become propagandists of the word.

Having ourselves learned of Socialism it becomes our duty to pass the "fiery cross" of knowledge on to others. When a person who knows nothing of the subject argues against Socialism put it up to him that he should first learn and argue afterwards. The Party press and Literature will supply an ample education.

Antisthenes's advice was: "We must not contradict, but instruct him that contradicts us; for a madman is not cured by another running mad also."

We want your help in making more and ever more readers acquainted with The People. Many hands accomplish much more as well as quick work.

We of the S. L. P. know what we want and how to get it. Make others see it the same way—they will, if you go about it rightly.

The long winter evenings, the season for reading, will soon be here, hence right now is just the very best time in which to get subscriptions.

There is an old saying to the effect that you don't know what you can do until you try, which does not necessarily imply that simply trying means successful performance. It does, however, imply that "trying" may reveal latent possibilities that for lack of "trying" would not be brought out.

Suppose you try your hand at a little propaganda work. Will you help by Trying to get One new reader?
How many answer, "Aye?"

UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

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By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

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Crises in European History

By GUSTAV BANG

- I. The Rise of Christianity.
- II. The Reformation.
- III. The French Revolution.

Translated from the Danish by ARNOLD PETERSEN

Introduction.

Looking back over the history of the human race, one perceives a steady development, an uninterrupted chain of fundamental changes in all social relations. The political and juridical institutions, the intellectual culture, the customs and habits, moral concepts—in fine, everything which conjointly forms the common civilization of a given society is in a continuous process of change, birth, growth, development, decay and final supplanting by new forms. We not only live differently in the age of factories, railroads, telephones and automobiles than did our grandparents, but we also think and act quite differently; we are absorbed in entirely new interests, guided by new ideas, fighting for new aims. Times are changing and people change with them. What a span of development lies not between the mighty modern manufacturer and the modest master craftsman of the middle ages; and who can measure the chasm which separates the culture of our time from the way of living and thinking of the men of the Stone Age?

The history of the human race, accordingly, forms itself as a steady development, and a succession of great periods in this movement are to be distinguished. Greco-Roman antiquity has its peculiar aspect; the Middle Ages and our modern time theirs. But the movement does not proceed forward smoothly and imperceptibly; from time to time violent clashes occur, catastrophes, during which the old culture is destroyed and a new one is seen to appear. These crises, however, do not come as a bolt from a clear sky; a close observation of the movement in the preceding epoch will show how the revolutionary periods are gradually formed, how new forces appear and gain in strength until they finally burst the existing social relations. It is further seen how each revolutionary crisis itself forms the beginning of a new period of evolution, which again in the future leads to new catastrophes. The historical process of society is thus effected by a change of epochs with an even and steady development, and scenes of a violent and stormy character—but these two forms of evolution do not stand in opposition to each other any more than the "revolutionary" act of childbirth is in opposition to the slow growth of the embryo in the mother's womb.

What, then, is this ever-acting force which produces the historical process of transformation? The solution to this riddle was given more than half a century ago by the great Socialist thinker, Karl Marx.

Marx found that the fundamental cause of the historical development in social and intellectual life was to be sought in the changes which took place in the methods of production with which man acquired newer and more appropriate means to procure the necessities of life and satisfy his various needs.

The productive forces which at a given time are at the disposal of the people form a power, to which the race is subjected; man is compelled to adapt his life in conformity to these, and he does so quite instinctively, as if yielding to a natural power. The sum of all these productive forces forms the basis of society. They determine at any given time the prevailing political institutions, the property and juridical relations; they affect the moral, the religious, the artistic conceptions and views; all social life, all cultured life obtains its nourishment from the material relations of production and the corresponding economic conditions of life. But gradually as the productive forces become developed, through new inventions and discoveries, an antithesis appears. The property relations, the juridical and political relations no longer correspond to the basis upon which they rest. New demands manifest themselves, new ideas creep up; at first vague and indistinct, but later on with an ever growing strength and clearness. The productive forces no longer find room for a continued development within the framework of the old society; they threaten to burst the tramels and to introduce entirely new social conditions. The antithesis assumes the form of a conflict between various classes, some of which strive to maintain, others because of peculiar economic conditions, to overthrow the existing social order; and new later classes become ever stronger and their interests become more and more dominant. Now commences a pe-

riod of social revolution, during which the property-relations of the old society, with their juridical and political organizations, with their social and moral consciousness, are destroyed and supplanted by a society which responds to the new demands and furnishes an unobstructed course for a continued development of the productive forces. Thus world history is developed in close concordance with the ever progressing technique of production, through which man seeks to satisfy his needs to as great an extent and with as little effort as possible. It is the simplest, purely economic relation which at any time forms the fundamental basis of all social life and gives it its own peculiar impress. Each particular epoch of the history of the human race carries within itself the germs of the revolution which will destroy it, and also of the new society which must supersede it. A social system can not be overthrown arbitrarily; it is not destroyed until the productive forces which it contains are fully developed and burst the shell. And a new society can not be introduced arbitrarily; it must come as a historical necessity, when the conditions for its appearance have been developed in the womb of the old society.

This is the kernel in the Socialist conception of history. It is a conception, revolutionary in its scope; it preaches revolt against the existing, the capitalist society, and points towards the new, the Socialist Republic.

For, if the social relations continually change in accordance with the development of the productive forces, then it follows that capitalist society is but a passing phase in human history, destined to collapse and give way to a new historical epoch, based upon entirely different principles. It contains no condemnation of the present mode of production, it is strictly objective and does not present any moral viewpoint; but it contains the death-sentence of this system; it points to the proletariat as that revolutionary power which must execute this sentence, and it shows the Socialist society as the necessary, as the only possible successor to capitalism.

The Socialist conception of history is a scientific hypothesis. Its correctness can not be proven in the same absolute manner in which a mathematical proposition is proven—as little, for example, as it can be proven with absolute certainty that it is the earth which revolves around the sun and not vice versa. It can only be maintained to the extent that it stands the test of historical facts. But we find then that wherever it is tried, it agrees with all ascertainable facts, and furnishes the only reasonable explanation of conditions, which, without its aid, would be utterly incomprehensible. Only through it does historical research raise itself above the single phenomena and realize the inner connection between them, and arrive at a complete and satisfactory explanation of such social events and movements which at various times occur in the history of the race and of the mighty social changes which form the boundaries of the different historical periods. Only through the Socialist conception of history can we come to an understanding of not only what happens, but also why it happens.

We shall in the following endeavor to give in broad outlines three of the most important revolutionary epochs of European History.

I. The Rise of Christianity.

The rise of Christianity took place in that period which forms the boundary line between antiquity and the Middle Ages. And this immensely far-reaching historical event is but a link in that mighty process of dissolution and upheaval through which the old highly developed Greek and Roman culture was destroyed, through which the vast Roman Empire collapsed, and through which the ancient social relations were burst asunder and supplanted by the medieval.

Ancient society was reared upon absolute slavery. The major part of the socially necessary manual labor was performed by slave labor—just as it in our days is performed by personally free laborers, mental and manual. And only through such slave labor was it possible for the free men—while the productive methods were still in a crude form—to employ themselves with public affairs, to participate in war, to occupy themselves with the arts and sciences, to develop and cultivate their bodies and

indulge in other diversions. The entire ancient civilization, so rich and in many ways so wonderful, rested upon this division between freemen and slaves and was profoundly influenced by this relation.

This economic constitution had originally proven itself to be the most appropriate and had created peaceful and happy social conditions. Small farming was the prevailing form. The population consisted of peasants, who for the sake of association and of security lived in cities, each of which formed an independent political whole. For these they attended to the tilling of the soil, located in the immediate vicinity. The slaves were their assistants; they were quite few in number and were as a rule treated well. They belonged to the patriarchal household; they worked together with their masters in the field and in the home; they were interested in the welfare of their masters and were reliable caretakers, when the masters had to go to war. The primitive farming secured to the families a safe, though modest livelihood. It was a society free from sharp conflicts, with a vigorous, independent and self-conscious peasant-democracy, devoid of great thoughts or foresight, a sober earth-bound and earth-bred peasant culture.

Thus was the earliest ancient society, such as we find it reflected in the traditional history of the Greeks and Romans. But how entirely different were not the social conditions about the time of the advent of Christianity.

Throughout centuries the ancient agricultural relations had gradually been dissolved. And it was militarism which started this slow but sure process. The wars to which all able-bodied freemen had to give their personal service, were of little account so long as they were confined to petty feuds of short duration between neighboring towns. But gradually as they extended and increased in duration, they became the source of much misery and many hardships. The small land-owners were compelled to leave their houses and farms for long periods, and these were neglected and became dilapidated; land-owners were obliged to borrow grain from their wealthier neighbors at such usurious rates that they sank deeper and deeper in debt and had to pay heavy taxes to the rich, finally surrendering their property to these. The peasants were thus being impoverished and the numbers of those holding property were growing fewer and fewer; as their land was concentrated in the hands of a small class of rich men. And as it was the wars which enabled the rich to appropriate these landholdings, so it was also the wars which supplied them with labor-power for their estates. The prisoners of war became slaves. The ever increasing number of slaves was sent to the market and sold at an ever lower price. The landowners availed themselves of the opportunity. Where in former days the small independent farmer had cultivated his lots, we now find vast estates, worked by great masses of slaves, driven to work by the whip of the bailiff. And from agriculture this slave-labor spread to other branches of the means of subsistence, to the working of mines, navigation, the great common workshops, etc. All of this insofar as there was any profit in it, was seized upon by the greedy rich, employing slave-labor, everywhere displacing free labor.

Driven away from land and property, the propertyless peasants gradually assembled in the great cities, particularly at Rome, to seek means of subsistence. But the competition with the cheap slave-labor prevented them from making a decent living at handicrafts, trading or other useful activities. They were compelled to lead miserable lives as slum proletarians. Mendicancy, gifts from some rich man or other who would also take poor people in his service in order to raise himself in public esteem, but above all public charity, became their only source of revenue. The free proletarian was a citizen, giving him not only the right to vote at the election of officials, according to him the big bribes, by which the rich bought popular favors, but he also possessed the privilege of obtaining aid from the state. From olden times it had been customary for the public to endeavor to satisfy the needs of the proletariat by distribution of grain and other victuals, by feeding them gratis, and also by giving them access to all kinds of amusements. The proletariat demanded such support, and as their numbers grew, their demands became higher and higher. The ruling class was compelled to meet these demands. The hungry populace was a restive lot, and if their hunger became too keen, violent, revolutionary explosions could be anticipated.

What a difference between our modern working class proletarians, who through their labor support society, and that proletariat of hungry individuals, which then flocked to Rome and other great cities, unaccustomed to work through generations of inactivity, with no other resources than the private and public charity, unable to give, but eager to receive—a population which only consumed of the wealth of society.

In order to procure means wherewith to satisfy the hunger and demands of the continually increasing proletariat, it became necessary to extend the possessions of the state, to subject foreign nations and force them to pay taxes. The ruling grandees eagerly seized upon the opportunity. They thereby not only established peace within and checked the uprisings of the proletariat, but they also acquired great riches through the exploitation of the conquered countries, as governors, tax-gatherers, money-lenders and monopolizing merchants. The demands of the proletariat for a living on the expense of state, and the insatiable greed of the plutocracy were the moving factors in the policy of conquest of the ancient states.

THE PASSING OF THE SKILLED WORKMAN

SIMPLIFIED AND SPECIALIZED MACHINERY CROWDING HIM OUT—FROM FALL OF THE "ARISTOCRAT OF LABOR" WILL SPRING BETTER THINGS.

The gradual passing of the skilled workman, and the reduction of all to the same dead level of insecurity and under-pay, due to the natural evolution of privately owned industry, is one of the tendencies long noted and warned against by the Socialist.

The warning, it is true, has been spurned and ridiculed by all who found their account in flattering the workers while they plucked them, or who played the part of court auditor to the member of the craft union for the sake of catching his vote with molasses. But now the tendency has grown too marked to be any longer denied. It is everywhere recognized, and even those who before were most outraged at having it pointed out to them are at present rubbing the sore spots of their experience, and ruefully regretting their misplaced indignation.

A recent exhaustive contribution to the literature of this subject is that of R. H. Tawney, in the London Economic Journal, entitled "The Economics of Boy Labor." Tawney's essay, while speaking of England and English cities, records facts and developments which need only a change of geography to make them fully applicable to this country. The inquiries of a Consultative Committee of the Board of Education, and of the Poor Law Commission are fully discussed, and the ultimate conclusion of the Commission given that "the mass of unemployment is continually being recruited by a stream of young men from industries which rely upon unskilled boy-labor, and turn it adrift at manhood without any general or special industrial qualification."

How this is brought about by the continual specialization of machinery and the consequent division of labor is well shown. Almost all the latest evidence drawn from the actual relations of industrial life goes to show that even in those trades where the medieval apprenticeship system nominally survives there is little reason to regard it as a satisfactory method of providing for life. On the contrary, inquiry shows that several tendencies are at work to assimilate the position of the boy who is nominally an apprentice or learner to the position of the boy who is employed simply as a "boy-laborer."

The growing specialization of processes makes it increasingly difficult for a boy who enters a workshop as an apprentice or learner to obtain a knowledge of the trade which he means to follow sufficiently general to make him a good all-round workman, who can adapt himself to different classes of work and the varying needs of different jobs. He tends to become unduly specialized at a very early age, with the result that if he is displaced from his particular job he finds severe difficulty in getting another.

The motive to this further and further specialization of all kinds of work including that of boys who are nominally learners, is, of course, cheap production for a wide market. In the words of one employer, "to put an apprentice on a valuable machine is waste of money unless he is specialized to it, and in all trades the longer a boy is kept at the process the sooner does he begin to be economically profitable." The result of it is seen in a diminution of the opportunities for workshop education. Thus one firm states, "Boys are kept as a rule, in their own departments. They are not taught; they are made to work." Another, "Boys are specialized from the beginning; to shift a boy proficient in one department to another to another would not pay."

Some firms it is shown, make a sharp division between boys who are to get a general all-round training and boys

who are to be kept to one department of the work. Thus, in a locomotive works exploiting about four thousand men, and capable of turning out an engine per day, there are three classes of apprentices. (a) Premium apprentices (i. e., lads who wish to occupy the higher positions in industry); these pass through all departments—moulding, pattern-shop, and drawing-office. (b) Privilege apprentices; these are lads who, either because they are exceptionally clever and keen, or because they are the sons of old employees, are moved from one department to another, and learn fitting and erecting, turning, boiler-mounting, and possibly enter the drawing-office. (c) The ordinary apprentices, who, of course, form the vast majority. They are apprenticed either as fitters, as erectors, or as turners; for in this firm specialization is carried so far that fitting and erecting, which are almost always combined are here separated. On entering the works the lad who is going to be a fitter goes straight to the fitting shop and learns nothing else; a lad who is going to be a turner goes to the machine-shop and does not learn fitting. Moreover, within the machine-shop specialization has proceeded still further. There are a large number of machines which are worked not by men who have served their time and acquired a general knowledge of machinery but by youths who are kept to a single machine, who become capable at that particular kind of work alone, and who, unless exceptionally clever, do not get a general knowledge of machinery or become competent to work a lathe. These specialized machine-minders form a growing proportion of the total number of mechanics employed in engineering works, owing to the continual invention of simplified machines adapted to the particular class of work done by particular firms; and some employers state that the "engineer" of the future will be a specialized machine-minder. On drilling, milling, slotting, punching, hand-sawing, and screwing machines it is quite common to employ these specialized machinists who have had a few days' or even a few hours' training, and who are not competent to work any machine save that to which they are specialized.

(Continued next week.)

This tendency to narrow down the education of the learner to a single process, and thus to lessen his opportunities of obtaining a general all-round training, is not confined to engineering. The same thing has happened in the case of the boys employed in wood-working industries where much machinery is used. Thus a timber-merchant employing sawyers in one department and cabinetmakers in another states, "There is no regular training system; a boy learns incidentally, and is only shifted from one machine to another when the shop needs it; there is thus a tendency for boys to become specialized on one machine." This firm gave as an instance of the length to which specialization had proceeded the fact that one of its employees was the best producer of wooden rings in his town, but could not make a wage at turning a table-leg, and adds that "with the exception of a few old men who were trained under the apprenticeship system the foremen are the only men with all-round skill."

Again, in the case bread-baking, it is stated that "all-round men are not trained in the town shops; and that the best men come in from the country, where the training is more efficient because the division of labor has not proceeded so far. Master masons say that "country-bred men are the best," on account of the fact that they have had a better all-round training. Finally, in plumbing, painting, and carpentering, it is well known that some employers engage a large number of apprentices, by whom they get work done cheaply. Finally, it is shown; even when apprenticeship gives a good training in the trade as it exists at the present day, it is not by any means an adequate protection to one's livelihood, for the reason that the methods of production in nearly all industries are liable under modern conditions to be revolutionized by discoveries and technical improvements, such as the introduction of machinery or of different machinery; to contract owing to competition; and to fluctuate under the alternation of commercial "prosperity" and "depression." Apprenticeship as a system of training was developed when industry was stable, methodical, and regular, but falls of its purpose when it is unstable, changing, and irregular. A boy undertakes to serve seven years or five years in order to acquire a trade. But after his skill

has been laboriously acquired it may at any moment be rendered entirely unnecessary by changes in the organization of industry. The greatest his skill in one particular class of work the less easy does he find it to take to another.

All of which is calculated to strike terror to the heart of the American "aristocrat of labor" who has been pluming himself on his top-loftiness above every other workingman on the face of the land. It surely means decreased well-being for him and his dependents. Yet this development is not without its blessings. Heretofore the "aristocrat of labor" has scorned to take a hand in the movement for labor's emancipation. He has even held his forehead too high to see and help his fellow workers in their daily distress. When he feels himself being pulled down to the ignoble level he previously placed them upon, he may rustle his stumps, study economics, and find out what is ailing him. As Marx said, not until all craft and trade superstitions are leveled flat, and the workers recognize themselves for what they are, victims in common of wage slavery, will they be able to strike off the chains that bind them.

S. D. LA

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SURE, SO THINK ALL GOOD CAPITALISTS.

Waterbury, Conn., October 31.—Yesterday's issue of the "Waterbury Herald" published a statement of Judge Simeon Baldwin, Democratic candidate for Governor, in which he airs his opinions on the standard of living which a wage earner ought to get. The judge, being an upholder of the capitalist system, logically thinks the wage worker is not squeezed enough by the profit system. He says:

"A single man earning a \$1.50 a day should lay by a quarter a day and should not get married until he had \$100 saved up. There was a general tendency to spend more money than necessary; all were spending too much money. If

you go down Main street you will find many merchants spending much more money than they can afford; there are great many such in New Haven. LACE CURTAINS ARE TOO FREQUENT IN WORKINGMEN'S HOUSES. I have traveled abroad considerably and saw no other country where they spent so much on the table or ate so much as in the United States. NOBODY OUGHT TO EAT MORE THAN TWO HEARTY MEALS A DAY. There is intemperance in eating as well as in drinking. The American workingman eats twice as much meat as the average European. The English, French, German, and Italian people do not eat nearly as much meat as the American, who should eat more fruit."

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1316, Tel. 125 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1892	2,068
In 1896	21,197
In 1900	36,564
In 1904	74,191
In 1908	14,173
In 1910	14,237

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;
six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly
People, whether for editorial or business
departments, must be addressed to: The
Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York
City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on
their papers and renew promptly in order
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Subscribers will begin to get the paper
regularly in two weeks from the date when
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1910.

Look up, look up, ye downcast eyes
The night is almost gone;
Along the new horizon flies
The banner of the dawn.
—HENRY VAN DYKE.

WITH APOLOGIES TO THE "EVENING POST."

The most striking thing about the
New York "Evening Post's" arguments
against Socialism is the way it addresses
its appeals strictly to the intelligence of
its readers. Nothing, for example, could
be more illuminating to the thoughtful
citizen than this simple and straightfor-
ward statement, made in the "Post's"
issue of the first of the current month,
against the "backbone of Socialism":

"The theory that interest is robbery
has been repudiated by what are now
called the scientific Socialists of our
time."

To clinch the matter, we trust that
the "Evening Post" will publish an
alphabetical list of the "scientific So-
cialists" who have repudiated the "back-
bone of Socialism."

While awaiting the "Post's" list we
shall suggest the following:

Under the letter A, United States Sen-
ator Aldrich and New York State ex-
Senator Allds may lead the list.

Under the letter B, we are ready to
see the names of president Nicholas
Murray Butler.

Under the letter C, Speaker Cannon's
name should not be forgotten.

Under the letter D, Chauncey M.
Depew clearly belongs.

Under the letter E, would-be father-
in-law of the Duke of the Abruzzi
Senator Elkins should not be missed.

Under the F, of course, Prof. Fisher
of Yale should rank high.

Under the letter G, the Tammany
luminary Grady fits exactly.

Under the letter H, why, ex-Gov.
Hughes and Huppuch.

Under the letter I, Iselin of regatta
millionaire fame.

Under the letter J, Eugene A. John-
son, the ex-president of the Central
Federated Union who appeared as one of
Dix's endorsers.

Under the letter K, Patrick Keenan
is entitled to be remembered.

Under the letter L, who more so than
Senator Lodge of Massachusetts should
be entered?

Under the letter M, the Tammany
Boss Charles F. Murphy should not be
forgotten.

Under the letter N, Prof. Norton, the
Yale financial genius and inventor of the
"dill."

Under the letter O, why not William
Ormond, the talented Brooklyn Republi-
can candidate for the Assembly?

Under the letter P, the chief of the
Republican State campaign Prentice.

Under the letter Q, Lemuel E. Quigg.

Under the letter R, of course Theod-
ore Roosevelt, and Tweed's lawyer
Elihu Root.

Under the letter S, Roosevelt's man
Stimson, of course.

Under the letter T, tariff-on-pine-
apples Senator Tallafra will come in
nicely.

Under the letter U, Socialist-killer
Gov. Utter of Rhode Island comes handy.

Under the letter V, Nigger-killer, Gov.
Vandaman should lead.

Under the letter W, the Brooklyn Re-
publican leader Woodruff, sure.

Under the letter X, Socrates Xantippe
might be trotted out of her grave to do
duty. She was a good enough scold to
break any backbone.

Under the letter Y, the S. P. Cali-
fornia candidate for Assembly, the anti-
immigrationist Yturriaga.

Finally, under the letter Z, we might
resuscitate Zenobia.

Having started the "Post's" alphabeti-
cal list of "scientific Socialists" who
agree with the "Post," we trust the
"Post" will not fail to complete the
same in time to be published in parallel

columns with the alphabetical list that
it suggests Roosevelt should publish of
the "big businessmen" whom, according
to Roosevelt's illuminating statement,
Stimson "punished as district attorney,"
on account of which they are trying to
break the backbone of Stimson's candi-
dacy.

THE SAME EVERYWHERE.

As in America, so in Britain. The
class-conscious instinct of the South
Wales miners which prompts them to a
general strike in the Welsh coal fields
in sympathy with the men of the Ely
pit who struck on a question of pay for
special work, is meeting with the resist-
ance of the Union leaders.

As in America, so in Britain. The
Union officers who brace themselves
against the interests of the class that
they are supposed to represent, are in-
timidated connected with the political
representatives of the exploiters' Class.

The Union officers, who, in Britain,
are now throwing themselves into the
fray as a rampart for the exploiters' class,
are, first, William Abraham, presi-
dent of the South Wales Miners' Federa-
tion and vice-president of the South
Wales Conciliation Board, and also
Member of Parliament for the Rhondda
division of Glamorganshire by the grace
of capitalist politics; and, second,
Thomas Richards, who holds the Union
office of general secretary of the South
Wales Miners' Federation, and is also
a Member of Parliament for West Mon-
mouthshire, likewise by the grace of
capitalist politics.

How much like America, where politi-
cal office holders in the Federal and
State and Municipal administrations,
Republican and Democratic, also hold
office as presidents and secretaries and
walking delegates in the A. F. of L. and
kindred Unions, and are seen banqueting
at National Civic Federation Banquets,
and ever on the alert to obey the ex-
ploiter's orders to "keep the rank and
file in order!"

As in America, so in Britain; as in
Britain, so in America. Craft Unionism
breeds the craft Union leader; and the
craft Union leader is the buffer and
rampart, breastwork and shield of the
capitalist system of Labor exploitation.

DR. ELIOT'S LEAKS.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, having obtained
a court order prohibiting a competitor
from using his name to advertise a cer-
tain five-foot shelf of books, should now
do the same to protect his theory on
the cost of living. It surely is unique
enough to warrant protection of some
sort.

Dr. Eliot's theory, conveyed in a let-
ter just published, to a Boston manu-
facturer, is that labor is responsible for "a
large proportion of the increase in the
cost of living" inasmuch as union rules
"cause great waste of time," and hence
"rob the consumer."

Dr. Eliot's theory has several leaks.
The first one is that, due to the job-
trust policy of the American pure-and-
simple unions, only some 2,000,000 out
of the 10,000,000 or so wage workers in
the country are organized. Being kept
outside of the unions, the vast majority
of the workers of the country can not be
blamed for what the little A. F. of L.-
ized minority may do.

Leak No. 2 is that even where they are
in force, union rules cause no "great
loss of time." What they do, when they
in fact accomplish anything that looks
that way, is to give the otherwise too
intensely worked employee a chance for
a breathing spell and a rest. Or else,
to follow another point of Dr. Eliot's,
due to jurisdictional demarcations they
cause the work to be distributed among
various crafts, and may cause delays in
making the transfer. The first is not a
"waste" in any sense of the word, ex-
cept to the employer who would rather
lose a back tooth than see his employe
not covered with dollar-dripping sweat.

The second may be a "waste," but it is
caused not by the workmen, but by the
employer, who refuses to hire a large
enough force to handle the work
smoothly, and who encourages jurisdic-
tion rivalries as a means of keeping the
working class divided against itself.

Leak No. 3 is that with all the "union
rules," "limitation of output," "can-
canny" and "waste of time" the workers
have been able to enforce—which in
spite of Dr. Eliot's and Square Deal
Post's asseverations is very slight in-
deed—wages have only risen 19 per cent
in the last twenty years, while the cost
of commodities has increased 60 per
cent. Who or what is responsible for
the other 41 per cent?

Leak No. 4, and the most fatal one of
all, is that "union rules" wages, and all
the rest of it have very little to do with
the price of commodities. The quoted
price of an article on the market bears
no necessary relation to what it cost the
manufacturer to get it produced for him.

To be sure, every employer will be only
too glad to use a raise in wages enforced
upon him by his work people as an ex-
cuse for raising if possible the price of
his goods. But no one ever yet saw an
employer voluntarily lower his prices
because he had browbeaten his employe

into accepting a lower wage. What de-
cides in both instances is the state of
the market, and that in the long run de-
pends on the ultimate controlling factor,
the amount of socially necessary labor
power embodied in the article. That is
the basis upon which commodities ex-
change; be the wages in one case twice
as high as in the other, it will not affect
the exchange value of the product. What
it will affect is the amount of profit
retained by the employer, or, if he be
hard pinched enough, it may mean his
driving out of business—to the joy and
benefit of his competitors.

Dr. Eliot's theory is leaky, very leaky.
It needs protection badly.

HOW FAR AWAY IS ENGLAND, ANY-
WAY?

England must be very far away from
the United States.

Here is Mr. T. P. O'Connor's London
"T. P.'s Weekly" for October 21, 1910,
with this passage:

"The great American representative
of this form of propaganda [the General
Strike] is Daniel De Leon. So convinced
is he that Parliamentary action is only
a leakage for revolutionary activity that
he and his followers oppose Socialist
candidates with a vigor even greater
than that which is directed against Re-
publican or Democratic."

The picture here drawn is that of
a physical force, pure and simple—an
advocate of the General Strike and
simultaneous opposer of Socialist politi-
cal candidates.

Now the fact is that the individual so
described is the Editor of the Daily Peo-
ple, the organ of—what? Of anything
approaching even remotely the one-leg-
ged hobby of the General Strike to the
exclusion of Socialist political action?
Let us see.

As the representative of the American
organization that the Daily People is
the national organ of, the individual
above pictured presented at the Socialist
International Congress of 1907, held in
Stuttgart, a resolution that contained
the following passage:

"A truly revolutionary Socialist
Movement requires imperatively both
the political and the economic (Union)
organization—the former for propa-
ganda and struggle upon the civilized
field of political action; the latter as
the only conceivable force able to back
up the ballot in an effective manner, and
without which the ballot would become
illusory."

"Without the political organization
the Socialist Movement can never
triumph; without the economic
(syndical) organization the day of
Socialist triumph would be the
day of its defeat."

"Without the economic organization
the Socialist Movement would attract
the politicians who would debauch and
sell out the Movement; without the
political organization the Socialist
Movement would attract and breed the
agents-provocateurs who would assas-
inate the Movement."

Obviously, the element that the Daily
People is the mouthpiece of can not be a
pure and simple General Strike affair.
It is in fact the organ of a political
party—a Socialist political party—the
Socialist Labor Party of America, with
its tickets this very year in no less than
twenty of the leading States of the land
—a political party that stands flatfoot-
ed upon the declaration presented at
Stuttgart, on account of which it fights
the debauchery of pure and simple bal-
lotism represented by the so-called So-
cialist party, and simultaneously fights
the rowdiness of pure and simple bomb-
ism, represented under all sorts of
masks, the mask of the Syndicalism,
pure and simple, among others.

Can it be that England is so far away
from America—so far away despite
steam, electricity, and wireless—that
Mr. O'Connor can be stupefied by interest-
ed stuffers, or that the facts reach him
in the blurred manner reproduced by
him?

THE SOURCE OF PROFITS.

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce
from the Vancouver, B. C., Western
Clarion an article in which Percy
Rosoman takes a fall out of the "Ap-
peal to Reason" of the previous Sep-
tember 24 for saying:

"All commodities have three prin-
ciples: Value, price and profit. Value
is the labor cost or wage of producing
the commodity. Price is the selling
value of the commodity or article, and
profit is the difference between the
selling value and the labor cost or
wage. Profit, therefore, is the positive
outcome of price."

Except for the mistake—a mistake
of judgment, not of economics—of
holding that all United States Social-
ists are Appelotes; and consequently
exclaiming "No wonder the U. S. So-
cialists are all at sea"—except for that
mistake Mr. Rosoman's handling of the
passage quoted from the "Appeal" is
sound and instructive, and its reading
is recommended. It shows how the
error of looking to relieve the "con-

sumer" is an error that is coiled at the
root of the blunder of considering
"profit" to be a result of sale.

At the risk of being called a "Scab,"
a "Pope," a "Boss," or any or all of
the epithets with which the "Appeal"
is in the habit of meeting The People's
dissections of the Appeal's misleading
economics, we shall take up from an-
other side the passage which Mr. Roso-
man has analyzed.

If it were true, as the "Appeal"
claims that profit is the difference
between price and value, then the con-
sequence would be that, in the long
run, the Capitalist Class is a pauper.
The fact is that the Capitalist Class
is rolling in increasing profits. Hence
profit must be derived from some
source other than sale, and the "Ap-
peal's" reasoning is false, as usual.

Economics teach that "value" is the
crystallized labor-power contained in
a commodity and socially requisite for
its reproduction.

Economics also teach that "price" is
the money expression fetched by a
commodity in the market, and that the
said expression varies. Sometimes, if
the demand is below the supply, falling
below the value of the commodity;
other times, if the demand is above
the supply, rising above the value of
the commodity; but, that in the long
run, the supply and demand equaling
each other, in all commodities, labor-
power excepted, "price" coincides with
the value of the goods.

The theory of economics fits the
facts. Seeing that, in the long run,
"price" and "value" of goods coincide;
seeing, furthermore, that the profits
accumulated in the hands of the Cap-
italist Class are on the increase, the
conclusion is obvious that "profit" can
not spring from sale, hence, cannot
be the difference between "price" and
"value."

The knowledge of this fact is essen-
tial to all Socialist propaganda. Only
that knowledge, easy to grasp, will
lock the switches that lure away into
the bourgeois quagmire of "cheap
goods" as a benefit to the workers,
and will keep the engine of Socialist
propaganda on the tracks that lead
direct to the center and source of wage
slavery—the shop, where the worker
is employed in production, and distri-
bution, and other subfunctions of pro-
duction, and where he receives only a
small portion of the fruit of his toil,
that portion being determined by the
"price" of labor-power in the labor-
market.

TROLLEY MUTTERINGS IN PHILA.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 5.—Al-
though leaders of the union motemen
and conductors expressed themselves as
hopeful of avoiding another strike
against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit
Company, the police officials to-day con-
tinued their preparations to meet more
Mayors Rebyburn expressed the opinion
that "out of town agitators would suc-
ceed in fomenting another strike."

National Organizer C. O. Pratt of the
Amalgamated Association of Street and
Electrical Railway Employees, met the
Executive Committee of the Car-men's
Union and discussed the failure of the
arbitrators selected to decide the points
which have arisen in the company's
efforts to violate the agreement entered
into at the conclusion of the last strike.

At the close of the meeting Pratt
made public the following statement:
"Developments up to the present time
have not resulted in any definite as-
surances. In view of the many wild rumors
that are afloat this committee has de-
cided to call an all-night session of the
men for to-night, at which the exact
status of the situation will be explained
to them."

"An honorable settlement of the con-
troversy involving the Philadelphia
Rapid Transit Company and the carmen
is desired by all right-thinking men. I
am hopeful that such a happy conclusion
can be reached, and that the develop-
ments of to-morrow will warrant such a
forecast."

LACHAPPELLE CASE NOT DEAD
YET.

Boston, November 5.—Judge Hardy of
the superior court to-day ordered a de-
gree entered for the complainant in the
suit of the United Shoe Machinery Co.
against Euclid I. Lachapelle, of Beverly,
requiring him to carry out a contract en-
tered into with the company in 1906,
under which he was to be compelled to
work for ten years at \$20 a week, and
assign to the company his patents relat-
ing to inventions of shoe machinery.

The company sought to compel him
specifically to assign a patent relating to
a machine for pulling the upper over the
last of the shoe. The defendant claimed
that he was entitled to \$50,000 for his
patent on an oral agreement. The case
will go to the supreme court, where the
question as to whether the action of the
company constitutes a monopoly in re-
straint of trade will be raised.

When you have read this paper, pass
it on to a friend.

WAHLTEICH'S SUPPRESSED
SPEECH

The Pittsburg, Pa., "Dispatch" of
October 26 quotes Mr. Julius Wahlteich
—an old German Social Democrat who
has resided thirty years in this coun-
try and has recently been touring
Germany—as answering in Berlin the
question why Socialism does not progress
in America with these words:

"The reason is that the American
people are filled with the incredible
and insane idea that everyone is the
architect of his own fortune and every-
one in America has a chance to get
rich quick. They consider Socialism
only as the last resort of poverty-
stricken Europe; that it is not needed
in wealthy America."

From intrinsic evidence those who
know Mr. Wahlteich will greatly
doubt his having been correctly re-
ported.

The proverb is "in vino veritas" (in
wine there lies truth), which includes
beer. Surely having had in Berlin, on
the occasion when the question was
asked, a good load on, perhaps a good-
er lead than is his wont, absolute
veracity of statement may be expected
from Julius Wahlteich. So far from
referring his audience to distant
America for a "specimen," he surely
took the nearer "specimen," himself,
by the hand, and answered as follows,
to wit:

"You want to know the reason So-
cialism progresses so lamely in Amer-
ica? I'll give you one of the reasons.
Look at me—look at me well—I'm a
sample. Europe has none such. Like
me there are others in America. We
came from Germany—we were here
Social Democrats. But here we had
sense enough to keep our mouths shut
(Maul halten). Otherwise in America.
There we pretend to know all about
Socialism, about economics and about
Marx. Here we wouldn't dare to. There
are too many who would have
tripped us in short order. But in
America, at the time we landed there,
there were no Socialists. The conse-
quence was that the men of whom I
am a shining sample forthwith set up
shop as teachers of Socialism. In the
land of the blind, you know, the one-
eyed man is king. The workers in
America were then blind. The men of
whom I am a sample surely had at
least one eye. So we mailed in. Our
purpose was of the best. We meant
to teach. But presently that happened
which often happens. Our 'economic
determinism' got the best of our good
intentions. What with the start we
gave to some; what with the start that
others gave themselves; and what with
the start that economic evolution gave
to many others, there sprung among
the people in America, aye, among
Germans also, a whole lot of men who
had not a 'single eye' like me and my
likes, but who enjoyed both their
optics on Socialism. It did not take
these two-eyed people long to get
'onto us.' They began to preach the
real thing, and, consequently, to tear
up our twaddle. Did I say twaddle?
Nay, our twaddles—"

"The taxation issue sprang up there.
I and my set, never having grasped
the theory of taxation, became easy
preys to the bourgeois twaddle of low-
er taxes, which in America manifests
itself in a manner that turns the face
of the proletariat away from the shop,
where they are plundered, and in a
direction where they easily became
cat's-paws for the bourgeois. The
subject is so alluring that the masses
of the workers readily took to it. Fear-
ing to 'isolate' ourselves we fell in, and
produced some wonderful statistics.
Alexander Jonas beat us all in that
line. We took his statistics. The con-
sequence was that we made asses of
ourselves. The workers lost sight of
their class interests, which apply
mainly as producers and began to talk
as 'consumers.' The consequence was
that we could not hold them back with
a forty-horse power when the re-
formers, who had a chance of election
while our candidates had none, began
to preach 'lower taxes.'—This was
twaddle No. 1.

"Then there was the subject of im-
migration. That also was greatly cal-
culated to charm the workers. It
looked plausible that the wages fell
through immigration, whereas they
actually fell through improved ma-
chinery and capitalist concentration.
But I and mine again did not like to
'isolate' ourselves, so we fell in with
the anti-immigration cry of the bour-
geois. And there again the bourgeois
could out-trump us, besides that our
anti-immigration talk helped to break
up the proletariat of America into as
many nationalities as are there repre-
sented.—That was twaddle No. 2.

"I could mention a dozen more such
twaddles. The two-eyed men began to
go for us. They went for us in Ger-
man and in English and in all the
languages spoken in America. As I
said before, our 'economic determinism'
determined our conduct. For the sake
of our own jobs as writers, speakers,

etc., we fought the two-eyed men. As
we wrapped ourselves in the mantle
of the German Social Democracy
claiming that we were the true apostles
of Socialism, we were just the thing
that the labor fakirs needed. They
made an alliance with us. We fur-
nished them with the mantle of So-
cialism, they furnished us with the
cash—and we began to denounce the
two-eyed men as 'Scabs,' 'Union
Smashers,' and such things.

"The consequence was that the
masses of the workers were made to
believe that bourgeois preachments
were Socialism. The further conse-
quence was a sort of Unionism that
compels one Union to scab upon an-
other. The ultimate consequence was
that the two-eyed men could make
headway but slowly."

This, we feel sure, is a condensation
of the speech that Julius Wahlteich
actually made in answer to the ques-
tion why Socialism made such slow
progress in America, but which the
Pittsburg "Dispatch" suppressed to
suit its own purposes. We think too
highly of the quality of the liquor that
Mr. Wahlteich had on board for it to
have delivered the untruthful answer
imputed to him.

GIDDAP, YOU!

New Mechanical Device to Keep the
Worker at Top Notch Speed.

By Arm and Hammer.

One of the newest devices for squeez-
ing every available ounce of labor pow-
er out employees, and intensifying pro-
duction to a point almost undreamed
of before, is the "National Machine Re-
corder," just worked out by a Chicago
firm, and now widely offered for sale
to employers all over the country.

The machine looks something like a
cross between a cash register and a
revolving music box. A wide ruled
sheet is fed by clockwork over a
recording apparatus, a geared handle
provides for adjustments, and there
tab is kept on the operations of every
machine in the factory.

The device is thus described in the
circular issued by its promoters:

"The introduction of the National
Machine Recorder in your business will
increase the output from each pro-
ducing unit in your shop ten per cent.
and save you thousands of dollars
annually."

"This machine, situated in the super-
intendent's or general office and elec-
trically connected with machines in
the shop, automatically and instantly
records whenever a machine is un-
necessarily idle. The adding attach-
ment mechanically computes the net
producing and idle time of each ma-
chine. Each producing unit in the
shop has an adder which shows dis-
tinctly in large figures the net amount
of time the machine has been pro-
ducing, or if desired, the amount of
idle time that has occurred at any time
during the day and the total at end of
the day, thus eliminating all clerical
work."

"The Time Setting Device automati-
cally allows a fixed time for an opera-
tion, recording on chart and adding
wheels, only such time as is consumed
in excess of this given time, for ex-
ample: should it require thirty seconds
to handle parts to and from machine
and fifty seconds for machine time,
making a total of one minute, twenty
seconds for complete operation, this
machine would be set at one minute
twenty seconds and would not record
any idle time unless operator was slow
and consumed more time than allowed."

"A glance at the recorder will in-
dicate just which operators are not
coming up to the required efficiency.
Idle time shown is all avoidable, as
legitimate handling time is not recorded
and chart shows whether delays are
due to repairs or reasons beyond oper-
ator's control, instantly enabling the
management to pick out unfit operators
and remedy defects in organization."

"Automatically and instantly checks
the three essentials of factory efficiency
—output, producing time, wasted time
and cause; making it possible to in-
troduce practical, inexpensive methods
of paying workmen on efficiency basis,
which will largely increase their out-
put, secure their hearty co-operation
and at the same time effect large and
permanent economies in the cost of
production."

"We eliminate the human element
of uncertainty entirely."

"This mechanical supervision detects
discrepancies of one hundredth of a
minute."

"It is absolutely impossible to get
best results without this information."
Of course, the workman's top notch
speed will be taken as the "necessary
time" limit to which the recorder is
set, and then by this mechanical slave
driver he will be forced to keep up
this furious rapidity day in, day out,
till he is exhausted and unable longer
to stand the pace.

No wonder the American workman
produces in a week what it would take
a European three to do, and is as a
consequence "too old at forty."



UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—The class struggle,
BROTHER JONATHAN—Oh, hang
your "class struggle." I am sick and
tired of that senseless phrase.

U. S.—"Hang?" "Sick?" "Tired?"
"senseless phrase"? I thought you
understood the thing and accepted it.

B. J.—Yes; I accepted it when I did
not understand it; now that I under-
stand it, I reject it. I have been read-
ing up on Socialism;—there is nothing
in that "class struggle."

CORRESPONDENCE

appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

"DIRECT ACTION" AT WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—James Wilson, of the "Direct Actionists," otherwise known as the "I'm-a-bummers," has been found dead outside of Portland, Oregon. His death is mysterious. He was the editor of their paper. He knew their ins and outs, and he exposed the leaders last summer as having played fast and loose with the funds sent to Spokane last year to help the free speech cause. This sudden death is so mysterious that it stinks of "Direct Action."

F. N. G.

Seattle, Wash., October 24.

BURGULARLIKE, AFRAID OF LIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The local S. P.-ites are getting desperate. So much so that they have gone around and taken S. L. P. leaflets away from the doors where we had put them, so that the tenants could not read them, for fear it would hurt the S. P.-ite. It is a sort of censorship that these freedom preachers are trying to enforce. We are onto them.

Silas Hinkel.

Reading, Pa., October 23.

REALIZES S. L. P.'S THE PLACE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I notice by the label on the Weekly People that after the 14th of November I shall not receive the paper. Enclosed find post office money order for \$1 to renew my paper for me. I would not be without it.

I have put my shoulder to the wheel of the Socialist Labor Party and will do my part. One good Socialist Labor Party man can do more good in the Socialist Movement than fifty Socialist party men.

The outlook in Minnesota for the S. L. P. from now on looks good to me. Comrade Katz is doing some good work in this state. If the Socialist party thinks the Socialist Labor Party is a dead one, it has another think coming.

Two of the S. P. members were at our meetings held while Katz was here. I have their word and honor that they will be the right kind of Socialists in the near future. They have promised me to come over where they belong, in the Socialist Labor Party. If there were more of the S. P. members at these meetings they were afraid to let it be known.

M. H. Roberts.

St. Paul, Minn., October 30.

SEATTLE'S WORK FOR PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find check to pay for one sub for the Daily People, six months; twelve three months' subs for the Daily; six for the Weekly one year; two for six months, and four for three months; in all twenty-five subs.

D. G. O'Hanrahan.

Seattle, Wash., October 25.

CRAWLING, AS USUAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For a few days we have been holding successful noon meetings in Printing House Square. In the course of one, there appeared a sort of innocent girl, who commenced to distribute a leaflet entitled "Common Sense," which recommended "Merrie England" as one of the "classics of Socialism." This was too much to bear, and I told the youngster so.

She disappeared, but in a few minutes again appeared, this time accompanied by a Mr. Kraft, the business manager of the New York "Volkzeitung." He commenced to distribute the same trash, which I followed up by putting a copy of "The Difference" in the hands of every one who received a leaflet from Kraft. This must have angered him, and he asked me to have our speaker talk on the Difference. I told him the S. L. P. was very obliging on that subject, and not only would the present speaker touch on it, but that we had a score more from whom he could choose to debate it with.

"I'll debate with no one but Daniel De Leon," replied Kraft. I informed him that De Leon did not debate with every Tom, Dick, and Harry, but to be accommodating I would see him about it.

When I asked De Leon, he told me that if I got a written word from Kraft he would consider it, but on no consideration would he take the S. P.-ite's word. They were crawlers.

It did not take me five minutes to

hunt up Kraft and tell him what De Leon had said. Kraft at once began to show signs of crawling, and began to make excuses by saying he was very busy, but would let me know in a few days the date when he would be ready to debate.

When I called to see Kraft to-day to get something definite, he told me that he was afraid to debate with De Leon. De Leon was right. Kraft crawled.

Adolph Silver.

New York, October 29.

HAMILTON, CAN., ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Karl Marx Club of Hamilton, on behalf of local Socialists, begs leave to announce that the five valuable book prizes, recently offered for competition by the club, have been awarded and will be distributed as follows:

1.—"Encyclopedia Britannica." C. Dumbay, city.

2.—"History Great American Fortunes." S. L. Landers, city.

3.—"Economic Foundation of Society." H. Rose, city.

4.—"Poverty of Philosophy." S. Kemp, Brantford.

5.—"Origin of the Family." T. Mason, Brantford.

K. Knudsen, Secretary,

L. M. Gordon, Organizer.

Hamilton, Can., October 17.

SOCIALIST PARTY NO PLACE FOR REVOLUTIONISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A revolutionist in the Socialist party is out of place and can not stay in the bogus outfit after getting his eyes open. A revolutionist can not stay in an organization whose only object is to catch votes, and which, in pursuit of this object as a consequence offers such bait as "free water," "cheap coal and ice," and laments about the poor widow.

I listened recently to an S. P. speaker named Bessemer, of this place. He was asked a question concerning the organizing of the workers industrially into the I. W. W., and he said, "We stand neutral." He had to admit that the S. P. convention had voted 137 against to 45 in favor of industrial unionism. This claim of standing neutral is easily tested and found to be a lie. Let any one in the S. P. who believes in industrial unionism, urge the joining of the I. W. W. and he is frowned down by the "intellectuals." But not so with regard to the A. F. of L. That misguided labor organization is supported by every ounce of energy and blood of the S. P., that is, so far as talking goes.

I would just as lief be in the G. O. P. as any longer in the S. P., so from now on I join the Socialist Labor Party. And I say to the others in the S. P. who are revolutionists, get into the party where you belong, the S. L. P., which stands for the I. W. W. and for the Revolution. More of this abandoning the rotten S. P. craft will be the order of the day in Youngstown, and in other places the class conscious comrades should proceed likewise.

Enos Cunningham.

Youngstown, O., October 18.

CHEATING HUNGARIAN PROLETARIANS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Rothfiser of the Hungarians who sided with the "I'm-a-bummers," was here "debating" for two days with Klopstein and Szentgyorgyi of the Hungarian Federation, which one Bolgar is trying to capture for the sake of a job. K. and S. pretended to defend the Socialist Labor Party, but the thing was a prearranged farce.

I heard that Rothfiser, the night before, was reading dozens of "contradictions" from the Daily and Weekly People for the information of the Hungarians, none of whom can read English. So last night I went to debate with Rothfiser. I challenged him to show me any contradiction in our English press, but he being informed yesterday morning that I would come to be shown the "contradictions," conveniently "forgot" to bring the papers. I told Rothfiser that his gods, Trautmann and St. John, were as despicable as he himself; that Trautmann as editor of the "Brauer Zeitung," taught his A. F. of L. to scab, as they did in Philadelphia, and that St. John in Telluride, Colo., worked for "Big Swede," the owner of a house of prostitution. I then told the audience of the crooked dealings of the I'm-a-bummers leaders, and stated that of all the "lights" leaving the S. L. P. during the last ten years, not one was earning an honest living, but all were making their way by swindle as Rothfiser does. After

having explained the Party's position, I challenged Rothfiser to debate with me before an English audience and produce the papers with the alleged contradictions.

To my great astonishment, Klopstein and Szentgyorgyi, who had been supposed to defend the S. L. P. with Rothfiser in their debate, now stepped in to his rescue. They saw I had driven him to the wall, and they gave the snap away. Rothfiser turned to them and asked if it were not true that The People contained the contradictions, and they answered "yes." When I asked them how they could know this, as they are not able to read English, they remained mute.

Rothfiser and his set do not teach Socialism, and when I showed them that when they sail under the name of Socialism it is pure swindle, meant to secure only the cash of dupes, they could not answer.

These men are nothing but ignorant job-hunters. They would make friends with Anarchists if that would help them get jobs. Socialism they can not teach because they know nothing of it. They pretend, when speaking to me, that they are great enemies of Rothfiser, but they always associate with him. This latter fellow would not debate with me, but he is ready to "debate" with people who don't understand English.

Chas. Kuharich.

Editor Radnicka Borba.

Cleveland, O., October 29.

LITTLE RHODY PROUDLY ACQUITS HERSELF.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The members in Rhode Island have been somewhat negligent about informing the party what has been going on here, but perhaps the comrades would extend a measure of charity if the attending conditions were considered.

For—well lack of reason, the membership is far less than it was or should be, and the burden of what has been done was borne by the few active ones who would not desert a sound principle for personal pique or present opportunity.

Early in the spring it was the resolve of Section Providence to start the summer agitation with a grand mass meeting with Comrade De Leon for speaker, but circumstances conspired against us to such an extent that every hall equal to the dignity of such an occasion was previously engaged for the available dates of the speaker. This rather upset plans and quieted things for a while, but the indomitable spirit recovered to such an extent that since some time in July we have held one or two open air meetings each week. Being closely limited for speakers, this was about all we could do in that line. But we had a lot of work for those who could not address meetings, securing signatures to the state nomination papers. This is not a trifling matter, but we take a very direct course and the result is quite positive.

Speaking about nomination papers, it might be well to mention that with all the boasting about membership and liveliness of the so-called Socialist party, they failed to get enough certified signatures to file the papers for their State ticket, so that it will not appear on the official ballot this year. This is a fair and plain illustration of what even a small body of rigidly organized men will do in comparison with larger numbers loosely (or broadly) collected together.

The inclosed extract from the "Evening Tribune" (Providence) of last Friday, July 15, in regard to a meeting of a commission to discuss changes in the voting districts, may give an idea of how very willing the average so-called Socialist party man is to "volunteer" information.

Invitations were sent to the state central committee of the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Socialist and Socialist Labor parties, and each of these sent delegates to the meeting yesterday. The meeting was called for 3 o'clock. Previous to that time the Socialist, Prohibition and Democratic delegates arrived and occupied seats in the ante-room until the hour for the meeting came. The Republican delegates arrived just in time, but there was no deputation from the Socialist Labor Party. One of the Socialists volunteered the information that there was no Socialist Labor Party, but he was wrong, for soon after the other delegates entered the board room Mr. and Mrs. Murray and George M. Sterry, the delegates from that party, arrived.

The distribution of several thousand leaflets containing our national platform, the names of our state candidates, and other information, and a mass meeting on November 6 with Comrade De Leon for speaker, will conclude our work for the fall campaign. But no, that's wrong! We are not to lay off until next fall, but will hold regular agitation meetings on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings

of each month during the winter, at room 14, 98 Wayboset street.

Murray.

Leach.

O'Neill.

Committee.

Providence, R. I., October 31.

PHILADELPHIA ON THE GO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Though we have for some time sent no report from here, we have been working just the same. Open air meetings have been held regularly until last week when the cold weather stepped in and prevented them. We have been trying out some of our new recruits on the platform with good results. Korpanty makes a good chairman, and Lutherman is developing into a good speaker. The latter spoke on "Patriotism," on the City Hall Plaza two weeks ago, and gave us all a pleasant surprise by the way he handled the subject. Eleven of Herve's "Antipatriotism" were sold immediately on the conclusion of his twenty-five minute speech.

Sclarawitz and Wysham made their debut on the S. L. P. platform recently and, especially Wysham, give promise of being of great service to the Party when we open up, the street meetings next summer.

If the weather permits, we will hold our final meeting of the present season on City Hall Plaza next Sunday, and we hope to make it a hummer.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht spoke to a large audience in the Labor Lyceum on Sunday, October 23, and we gave him a great reception. At 7:30 p. m. Comrades Wysham, Higgins and myself were in front of the hall as a reception committee, armed with S. L. P. leaflets, which we put into the hands of every person who went into the meeting place. Those who were in the hall before our arrival were supplied by Comrades Milkovitch and Evanooff. Those who arrived after our departure were attended to by Comrade Georgevitch. Fifteen hundred leaflets on the "S. L. P. versus the S. P.," in German, were distributed. Inside each was folded a "Letter to Workingmen," dealing with the local situation, and a handbill announcing a lecture by Daniel De Leon in the same hall on November 30, subject: "The Bankruptcy of the So-Called Socialist Party." In fact the meeting was literally swamped with S. L. P. literature. Not so bad for a "dead" party!

By the time Liebknecht arrived on the scene, there were a dozen boys giving out our leaflets, and shouting, "Here you are, get a program of the great German meeting!" As Liebknecht alighted from the automobile, six or seven hands were outstretched offering him a "program," and he seemed to be overwhelmed with the reception. On the bottom step of the entrance another "program" was handed to him by Higgins, whereupon he threw up his hands displaying one in each and exclaiming, "I've got one. I get them at every meeting!"

"Understand, we are not dead in Philadelphia," said Higgins, and up went the worthy doctor's hands again.

We are preparing for a series of lectures indoors for the winter months, and we hope to do good work. The winter campaign opens on November 20 with De Leon's lecture mentioned above. All sympathizers and readers of the Party press are urged to make this affair a huge success. The Labor Lyceum, which we have secured, is one of the biggest halls in the city, besides being the citadel of craft unionism and the Socialist party. No effort should be spared to show these bulwarks of capitalism that we are on the job.

Rally around the banner of the Fighting S. L. P., comrades, and make this meeting one to be remembered.

R. McLure, Organizer.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 1.

NOTHING NEEDED LIKE CLEAR UTTERANCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is refreshing to read from the various reports in The People how Socialism, from the standpoint of the S. L. P., is received by the working people. It exposes the saying of former days, that "it is not good to tell the people everything at once; half the truth is better than the whole."

By observation a man finds out how soon a superficial thing is seen through and cast aside; nothing but the best is good enough for the workingmen where-with to carry out their emancipation. Any observant person will come to the conclusion that our times are ripe for a great happening and compare very favorably with the times before the revolutionary war. The working class has to be taught, it has to prepare itself for this oncoming struggle and therefore has to gather its moral and intellectual power from the best source possible.

Take any book of the classics; how rich it is with deep and original thoughts; how it abounds in figurative

THE SOURCE OF PROFITS

[From "Western Clarion," Oct. 8, 1910.]

We read quite a lot in American Socialist (?) papers about robbing the consumer. It is dished up to us in all manner of ways, sometimes in Unter-mann "vulgarizations," sometimes by lesser lights (?), quite sincerely, of course; that is—on the part of the lesser lights, who believe it is so. Here is one from the Appeal to Reason, September 24:

"All commodities have three principles: Value, price and profit. Value is the labor cost or wage of producing the commodity. Price is the selling value of the commodity or article, and profit is the difference between the selling value and the labor cost or wage. Profit, therefore, is the positive outcome of price."

No wonder the U. S. Socialists are all at sea. They don't know that a commodity is not produced until it is in its consumer's hands. They don't know that commodities sell to the consumer at the cost of production. They also don't seem to be grounded in the plain understanding that the robbery takes place at point of production, and all profits, therefore, are made out of the producers. How could you rob the consumer possibly? How could you rob an empty hen's nest? Unless you rob the producer, robbery is impossible; for out of nothing nothing comes and it all comes out of the producer. The wages the producer gets are not the \$1.50 or so much per day strictly speaking, but what that will buy, and therefore your real wages constitute all you are able to buy back out of all the commodities you help to produce. If you get less goods for your money your wages are lower, and if you get more goods than usual your wages are relatively higher. It is not your boss alone who robs you as a producer (or one of the producing class); it is the entire capitalist class that does the robbing. Your wages being what you keep out of the values you daily produce to put you in shape to do the next day's slavery, it stands to reason that if you pay for one pound of tea and the storekeeper gives you twelve ounces tea instead of the one pound paid for, you have been robbed of value you produced equal to the value of the four ounces tea you were cheated of. If you reason this matter out, workers, you will soon see, clearly, that it is the PRODUCER every time, (and not the consumer, who is robbed.

Percy Rosoman.

language cast into a clear and concise style, a very fountain of inexhaustible knowledge. Compare it with the writings of that bunch of 3 by 4 class actors who are the leading lights in the Socialist party, that meagre, shallow, ephemeral stuff they turn out as Socialism. Mere soapbubbles entertaining the eye for a minute, which a gust of wind will blow to pieces.

This holds good also in regard to agitation work. Our sound economic and political teachings strike home; they give the people something to digest, and are bound to bring fruit sooner or later. Honesty of principle, honest and sound from bottom to top has always succeeded in the long run; if the S. L. P. hews close to this line it will succeed in the end.

When Comrade Katz was here in this town we held a meeting with from three hundred to four hundred people listening closely to the arguments of the speaker, particularly when he spoke about industrial unionism. We sold thirty-three pamphlets at the end of the meeting and distributed a lot of leaflets. The new leaflet "Wages and High Prices" took well with the workingmen. Of course, our movement in Wisconsin ought to be in a better shape, but the next election will show whether the S. P. has reached its climax. We have to learn from experience after all.

O. G.

Wausau, Wis., October 30.

THE OUTLOOK IN TURKEY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Of the three races I have lately been among, the Greeks, Turks and Arabs, the Turks are easily the most handsome and cultured. It is no wonder at all that they knew how to fight and die for liberty.

Now they are doing their best to coax the capitalists of the other countries to come in and help with their money to introduce new machinery, railroads and irrigation projects, lay the foundations of a public school system, and establish the education of the people.

In the coming three years the new government expects to organize the country, educate the people, and acquire their confidence sufficiently to be out of all danger from the old counter-revolution. They are very sorry now that they did not execute all the influential supporters of the old regime.

Anna Reinstein.

Naples, Italy, October 10.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

G. H. DURHAM, ENG.—The information is thankfully received.

W. J. H. CANTON, O.—Fact is that despite the country's leadership and full development in capitalism, it is a very young country. Allowance must be made for this circumstance.

E. S. M. BALTIMORE, MD.—No; we can see no "improvement" in a Democratic victory that should "sweep the Reps and their Cannons and Aldriches to kingdom come." No "improvement" whatever. Of course, rather such a blind uprising of discontent than absolute meekness and submissiveness. But that could hardly be called "improvement."

A. D. B. NEW YORK.—Anybody who can deceive somebody is entitled to get away with it. Roosevelt is entitled to all he can get—he is entitled thereto in more ways than one.

R. J. McC., BOSTON, MASS.—There is such a thing as theory running away with a man—such a specimen becomes visionary. There is also such a thing as a man being run away with by the "practical"—such a specimen runs himself into the ground. No one can make any progress in economics who does not thoroughly grasp the theory of "exchange value." The clearer a man is on that all the less will he become a victim either to theoretical hairsplitting, or to the "practical" customer who offers him gold bricks.

S. H. READING, PA.—J. H. Arnold, 2613 Bank street, Louisville, Ky.; Albert Schnabel, 1312 Lee street, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. H. S. NEW YORK.—The Faribault, Minn., "Referendum" was orig-

inally a Socialist party paper. It ceased to be one more than six years ago.—Next question next week.

E. S., NEW YORK.—If Berger is elected to Congress in Milwaukee he is elected by Standpatters' votes. His election would be an evidence of contempt held for him and his party. It would mean that the Standpatters look upon him as merely a club to hit La Follette.

A. H., SEATTLE, WASH.—The fleece accompanies the flock. People can't vote the Republican or the Democratic ticket, or even the Hearst ticket in this city, and, for that matter, the S. P. ticket either, without carrying their fleece to be clipped by the respective party bosses. It is upon the vote that they attract that these party owners speculate after election, and upon the strength of which they get notice—and cash.

A. G., TOPEKA, KANS.—There is in Insurgency nothing except the evidence of aggressive dissatisfaction. For the rest of the movement is, like the Populist before it, an instance of pangs without birth and fruitless industry.

W. S., DENVER, COLO.—The last we heard of Haywood he was delivering good I. W. W. and S. L. P. addresses in Norway.

M. S., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; G. F., LOTHROP, WASH.; B. J. M., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, ONT.; C. H. F., SEATTLE, WASH.; D. B., PASADENA, CAL.; L. L. C., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; W. H., SYRACUSE, N. Y.; J. O. J., PALISADES PARK, N. J.—Matter received.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
48 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtney,
National Secretary, 144 Dufferin
avenue, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
5 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SPECIAL FUND.

Donations to the above fund started
by the January session of the N. E. C.
have been received as follows:

Section San Francisco, Cal. ..	12.50
Dr. A. A. Haabrouck, Salt Lake City, Utah ..	5.00
Geo. J. Maack, Salt Lake City, Utah ..	5.00
E. T. Egli, Salt Lake City, Utah ..	3.00
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C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	40.00
Section Pittsfield, Mass.	4.00
Oscar Neebe, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
H. J. Friedman, Chicago, Ill.	6.00
Section Essex County, N. J.	3.00
Section Tacoma, Wash.	4.00
Mrs. J. Orasky, Oakley, O.	1.00
Section Roanoke, Va.	5.00
Total	250.50
Previously acknowledged ..	698.00
Grand total	\$948.50

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.
The results obtained by National Or-
ganizer Rudolph Katz in New Jersey,
Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michi-
gan have been very gratifying, and he
reports an unusual sentiment in favor of
the S. L. P. wherever he goes. In
Indiana and Michigan he succeeded in
gathering a number of new members and
sympathizers for the Party, besides ac-
quiring subscriptions to the Party's Press
and disposing of a goodly amount of
sound S. L. P. literature.

He is now in Minnesota, the sixth
State to be covered, and expects to
accomplish as good results there as in
the States already covered, but the
difficulties in support of this most neces-
sary work are coming into the National
Office so slowly that it is a severe strain
on the office to maintain him.

Besides, there are other States ap-
pealing for his services, or for the
services of another organizer, which
appeals should not be alienated by the
failure of the Party's membership and
sympathizers to liberally contribute to-
ward the means of enabling us to supply
the demand. The National Office insists
that Katz should be kept continuously
in the field, and it also urges that the
comrades make it possible for the Party
to send another equally able man to fol-
low Katz or to enter new territory, but
this cannot be done unless money is
forthcoming in support of the work.

This department of the Party's work
has been overlooked for some time due
to lack of cash, but now the season for
such work is here, and we know that
you will give it support; therefore, send
in your portion, you who read this, so
that the work of building up the S. L. P.
may be continued.

Send all money to Paul Augustine,
National Secretary, P. O. Box 1676, New
York, N. Y.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The Minnesota S. E. C. met at 1925
University avenue, St. Paul, October
12. Niel, chairman. Present: Car-
stenen, M. J. Cikanek, State Secretary
pro tem. Absent without excuse: Hil-
debrandt and Olson. Rosenkronen
sent excuse.

Minutes of last meeting approved.

Correspondence: From Section Min-
neapolis, nomination of candidate for
office of State Secretary. From Sec-
tion St. Paul, nominations of candi-
dates for office of State Secretary. From
F. Augustine, National Secretary,
regarding Katz tour in Minnesota.
From E. E. Ford, Faribault, Minn., as
to platform and printing same, re-
garding State petition, and Katz dates

in Minnesota. From Wisconsin S. E. C.
regarding Katz speaking in Superior,
Wis. From E. S. Erickson, Culver,
Minn., regarding State petition. From
P. Niel, Minneapolis, regarding State
petition. From C. W. Brandborg, pe-
tition and donation of \$12.35 for State
campaign fund. From G. H. Campbell,
Winona, Minn., petition. From H. W.
Brodholt, Sturgeon Lake, Minn., pe-
tition. From M. Malmgren, Parkers
Prairie, Minn., petition and donation
of \$15 for State campaign fund. From
R. Katz regarding his tour in Min-
neapolis. From R. Koepfel, editor and
manager of the Volkfreund and Ar-
beiter Zeitung, Cleveland, O., regard-
ing securing subscribers for said pa-
pers in Minnesota. Matter referred to
R. Katz. Bill of \$1 for hall rent, or-
dered paid. Bill of ninety-four cents
for State campaign committee expense,
ordered paid. Report of State cam-
paign committee regarding change in
printing platform accepted. State
Secretary pro tem instructed to for-
ward to Sections and members-at-
large names of candidates for office
of State Secretary, said vote to be in
the hands of State Secretary pro tem
not later than November 15. S. E. C.
will meet again October 29 at 1925 Uni-
versity avenue, St. Paul.

Receipts, \$47.75; expenses, \$1.94;
balance on hand, \$51.65.
W. E. McCue,
Recording Secretary.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the S. L. P. in Virginia
met October 28 with Neff in the chair.
All members present.

Minutes of previous meeting were
adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From Mueller, Sec-
tion Norfolk Co., in re campaign matters
and ordering stamps. From S. L. Ford,
giving reasons for his Section having no
candidate for the Second Congressional
District, and ordering stamps. From
Labor News Co., sending leaflets. From
Paul Augustine, in re organizer for this
State, with suggestions as to the best
way of reaching the workers with leaf-
lets, and asking for election of a mem-
ber to the N. E. C.

The following resolution was unani-
mously adopted at the regular meeting
of the S. E. C. in Virginia:

Whereas, At the last State convention
of the S. L. P. in Virginia it was re-
solved to put candidates in the field
wherever possible, and

Whereas, Section Norfolk County, al-
though in a position to do so, failed,
therefore, be it

Resolved, That the S. E. C. of the
S. L. P. in Virginia condemn Section
Norfolk County for negligence in not
complying with the decision of the con-
vention.

The financial report was then read
and adopted, after which meeting ad-
journed.

Receipts, \$3.28; expenses, \$28.75.
F. Burton, Recording Secretary.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting October 24th with Com-
rade J. Rugg in the chair. Absent with-
out excuse, Bitchakoff. Minutes adopt-
ed as read.

Communications:—From Juergens,
Canton, with \$1.50 for due stamps and
report on local agitation. From Mark-
ley, Youngstown, reporting on his work
in Columbus and Canton. From Peter
Faber, Kent, \$1 dues. From W. R. Fox,
Cincinnati, with \$14.50 for State cam-
paign fund, collected on lists 21 and 22
by himself and Fred Stein, also report-
ing that Section Cincinnati had nomi-
nated Comrade John Kircher as N. E. C.
Member for Ohio. From O. M. Held,
Toledo, several letters, dealing with
local agitation.

Comrade Kircher reported on his agi-
tational work in Toledo and upon moti-
on it was decided to send him to To-
ledo again on Saturday, October 29th.

Receipts:—Peter Faber, Kent, dues
\$1; Section Canton, Agitation Fund (per
Markley) \$3; Section Columbus, Ag-
Fund (per Markley) \$4.75; Section Ak-
ron, Ag. Fund (per Goerke) \$1; Section
Youngstown, Ag. Fund (per Koepfel)
\$2.70; Section Cincinnati, Ag. Fund,
\$14.50; Section Cleveland, Ag. Fund,
\$41.75; total, \$70.50.
Expenditures, \$22.75.
R. Koepfel, Secy.

CALIFORNIA S. E. C. REPORT.

The California State Executive Com-
mittee of the Socialist Labor Party re-
ports that from January 1 this year to
September 1 August Gillhaus, whom it
had engaged as organizer, secured 127
subscriptions for the Weekly People and
9 for the Daily People and 3 for the
German party organ. Books to the
amount of \$38.00 were sold and of pam-
phlets, \$37.10. Gillhaus covered San
Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento, San
Jose, Fresno, Bakersfield, Los Angeles,
Pasadena, San Pedro, and San Diego.
The committee announces that the Gill-
haus tour was successful and proved
beneficial. Contributions for the general
fund came in better than the year pre-

vious.
There are in California 20 members-
at-large and 4 Sections.

During the winter months the com-
mittee expects to engage Chas. Pierson
to canvass the State for the Party
press.

Three nominees were put up for can-
didate for governor. They are Olive M.
Johnson, E. J. H. Berg, and E. B. Mer-
cedier. Sections and members-at-large
must return their votes on their choice
for candidate on or before October 4.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Meeting of the New York State Ex-
ecutive Committee held at the Daily
People building, 28 City Hall Place, New
York City, October 28th. All members
present. Scheurer in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting
adopted as read.

The secretary stated that good reports
were coming in from the two candidates
new on the road; that they are holding
successful meetings, selling literature,
procuring subs. to Party papers and es-
tablishing connections for future work;
that he had gone over various matters
with Passonno personally and gave him
data and information in connection with
remainder of dates; that police and
principal papers in various towns had
been advised of scheduled meetings and
replies received that protection would
be accorded; wrote Reinstein regarding
agitation in the western part of the
State and received reply that he was
making arrangements with members at
Jamestown for additional meetings
there; that they are also distributing
leaflets and holding meetings not only
in Buffalo but also in towns within easy
reach; that regular quota of Weekly
People were still being sent to various
signers of lists, and letters and leaflets
were now being sent to all signers of
lists; request received from Goeller, Ja-
maica, for list of readers of German
Party papers, attended to; that he had
written to the Secretary of State for ex-
pense blanks for State committee and
had already received same; sent letters
of information and leaflets to various
parties who had made inquiries; wrote
all the Sections making arrangements
for gathering information as to S. L. P.
vote.

Communication from the national se-
cretary inquiring whether this committee
had any objection to having published
list of State committees and addresses;
decided this committee saw no objection
to publishing list of secretaries of such
committees with their addresses.

Section Erie County nominated Boris
Reinstein and Henry Kuhn for N. E. C.
member for 1911 term; Section Kings
County, De Leon, Kuhn, Hunter, Rein-
stein, Walters, Abraham Levine, Julius
Hammer and John Hall. Kuhn and
Walters declined.

Campaign lists returned by Sections
Schenectady and Troy; due stamps or-
dered by Sections Onondaga, Monroe,
Suffolk; contributions to campaign fund
from Richmond, Reneselaer.

Bills from Labor News Co., aggregat-
ing \$26.04, ordered paid.

Decided to dispose with regular meet-
ing of November 4th.

Adjourned 9 p. m.
Edmund Moonellis, Secretary.

SECTION COOK COUNTY TO RE-

MEMBER CHICAGO MARTYRS.

Section Cook County, Socialist Labor
Party of Illinois, has elected a commit-
tee consisting of Comrades Mrs. Neebe,
Mahlberg, Friedman, Ledermann and
Lingenfelter to go to the Waldheim
Cemetery on November 11 and decorate
the monuments of the 1886 martyrs.

The Section has also arranged a me-
morial meeting to be held in honor of
these martyrs on SUNDAY, November
13, 2.30 p. m., at Park Casino Hall,
Division street and California avenue,
Chicago. The speakers will be Oscar
Neebe in German, and our Japanese com-
rade, Charles T. Takahashi, in English.
Party members and friends are invited
to attend this meeting.

M. Ledermann.

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month, second, the day, third, the year.

WORK FOR ALL TO DO

In Pushing the Propaganda This Winter.

The success of the Party's organizers
on the road in getting subscriptions, and
the, in a way, more pronounced success
of the Active Brigade in getting new
readers right at home demonstrates that
subscriptions are easily to be had, pro-
vided our friends make some effort to
get them.

Another thing that proves that there
is a wide field for the Party's press is
the letters we get from new readers
expressing their pleasure at having come
in contact with the Daily People, or the
Weekly People, as the case may be. The
field for us is here. No doubt about that.

Nor are we lacking in workers. We
have a good sized army of adherents, but
only a small percentage of them are
Active workers when it comes to this
most necessary work of getting sub-
scriptions.

There is in fact no more effective way
in which to spread the propaganda, in
which to build for Socialism, than just
this work of subscription getting.

We don't expect everyone to duplicate
what Knotek, Pierson and the other
Active workers do, but we do hold that
each friend of the Party can do a little,
and in that way accomplish great
things.

With everybody on the job this winter,
we ought easily be able to add 10,000

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

an army, and "the African" becomes all
our relations, "our aunt in the country"
included.

B. J.—Looks blank.

U. S.—But I am not yet through with
you, me boy! The class struggle means
the struggle of the economic necessities
of our class against the economic privi-
leges of another class. Would you
deny that the capitalist class is enjoying
privileges which the economic necessities
of the class of the proletariat cannot
tolerate?

B. J.—I guess that's so.

U. S.—That being so, the class strug-
gle between the two exists—the one
struggling to preserve its privileges, the
other compelled to struggle to over-
throw its foe or to go down.

B. J.—(pensive)—Yes, there is a
class struggle, no mistake about that,
but—

U. S.—What now?

B. J.—But it is not absolutely neces-
sary that the cause of the proletariat be
upheld by the proletarians, nor the cause
of capitalism be upheld by the capitalists.
I have shown you how some non-pro-
letarians are championing the cause of
the proletariat: can't you conceive of the
proletarians upholding the cause of the
capitalists?

U. S.—Most assuredly I can, the
"pure and simple" labor misleaders—the
Gomperses, the Mitchells, the Mahons
and such others—are, doing so right
along.

B. J.—Now then, what I did mean to
say from the start was that it is sense-
less to judge a movement from the ele-
ment that runs it.

U. S.—Even so, you err. Your prem-
ises are right, but your conclusions are
wrong. The theory of the class struggle
begins and ends with the demonstration
of the fact that the present social move-
ment involves the struggle between the
economic class interests of the class
that is stripped of property, and the
class privileges of the class that has
sponged up all property. If a member
of the capitalist class upholds the econ-
omic interests of the proletariat, he
stands squarely upon the class struggle
against capitalism; vice versa, if a
member of the proletariat upholds the
economic interests of the capitalist class,
he stands upon the principles of capital-
ism. The test in each case is: what
principles does a man maintain?

B. J.—That's so!

U. S.—Now, then, the movement that
lays stress upon the tariff question, the
conservation question, the postal banks
question, etc., is a capitalist and not
a proletarian movement. If gives no
thought to the wage question. Its mind
is taken up with capitalist economics.
Will you deny that?

B. J.—Guess I can't.

U. S.—That's the reason I pronounce
Insurgency, Independence Leagueism,
New Nationalism, all "reform" move-
ments middle class movements; and that
is the reason they are not wage workers'
movements. The non-wage worker who
talks capitalist economics and is busied
about capitalist issues is not on the side
of the workers. The question is not
whether Lafargue, Bebel, and the
others are of the proletariat or not.
The question is whether the doctrines
these men preach are proletarian or

new readers to the subscription lists of
the Daily People and the Weekly People.
This proposition we submit for imme-
diate action to all S. L. P. Sections and
to all our friends at large.

The Roll of Honor, these sending two
or more subscriptions during the week
is:

J. McGivney, Nome, Alaska	5
F. Hasselgrove, London, Can.	2
C. Pierson, Vancouver, B. C.	10
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	9
S. A. J. Stodel, on tour, Conn.	14
C. Wahlstrom, Chicago, Ill.	2
G. A. Jennings, E. St. Louis, Ill.	3
J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind.	2
W. E. Kern, New Orleans, La.	2
A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass.	3
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\$9.00.

capitalist doctrines, and that places them
and their movement fully on the side
of the proletariat.

B. J.—Y-e-s.

U. S.—The facts, then, are these:

1. The presence of two or more people
of non-proletarian extraction in the
movement of the proletarians does not
change its character.

2. The character of a class movement
depends upon the principles it stands
on. If the principles are capitalist, it is
a capitalist; if they are proletarian, it is
a proletarian movement.

The Socialist movement is strictly
proletarian.

FESTIVAL PRESENTS

Coming in Very Slowly—Our Friends
Must Show More Active Interest.

Presents for the Bazaar at the Daily
People Concert, are coming in very
slowly. More interest and activity
must be shown by our friends in this
matter, as the Bazaar is one of the
main sources of revenue. The follow-
ing additional presents have been re-
ceived: O. Ruckers, twelve beautiful
Fahrenheit thermometers; Miss Anna
Greenberg, a pretty hand-embroidered
pillow. This, you must admit, is a
very poor showing. The festival is
only two weeks off. Get busy.

This is a direct call upon you to aid
us in making our Annual Fall Festival
the success that it should be made.
Jointly with this affair which this year
will be held on Thanksgiving Day,
Thursday, November 24, 1910, at Grand
Central Palace, New York City, we
usually arrange a bazaar and Fair on
the occasion of which all presents sent
to us by members and sympathizers
are auctioned off, the proceeds to go
towards the Daily People.

The committee having charge of the
arrangements is endeavoring to raise
more funds this year for the reason
that we were compelled to increase
our expenses due in the main to our
desire to furnish as good a program
as possible. Having attained a high
standard in the arrangement of these
affairs, it is our aim to reach a point
that is expected of and is becoming
such an organization as the S. L. P.

Are YOU with us? If you are show
it by your actions. We need the co-
operation of all in order to succeed.
What we expect you to do is to send
us some handwork of any description,
such as women are able to make.
Fancy sofa pillows, centre pieces for
tables, chair cushions, dollies, or any
other object of ever so little value can
be disposed of profitably at these
fairs. It is through this medium that
we have often in the past raised funds
that enabled the Daily People to go
ahead with its work of enlightening
the masses. Often in the past the
money, from these sources helped the
Daily People to keep up its good work.

All presents should be sent to L. C.
Fraints, 28 City Hall Place, New York
City.


Entertainment Committee.

SEND 35 CENTS.

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chinery Industry.
General Secretary-Treasurer, H.
Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.

Send all communications, contri-
butions or other matter intended
for the General Organization of the
I. W. W. to H. Richter, Hamtramck,
Mich. Send for literature and par-
ticulars on how to join the Indus-
trial Class Union.

HARTFORD, CONN., I. W. W.

Regular meeting of Metal Workers'
Industrial Union No. 69 will be held
SUNDAY, November 13, 3 p. m., at
S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street.

Every member should be present.
Secretary.

1885. SEC. HARTFORD, CONN. 1910.

Twenty-five years of stress and strug-
gle have passed with Section Hartford,
S. L. P., and in all these years the
Section never surrendered, nor "re-
organized." It steadfastly maintained
the original organization. It is therefore
worth while to remember the twenty-
fifth anniversary. Accordingly, a GRAND
RECEPTION will be given on SATUR-
DAY evening, November 12, at S. L. P.
Hall, 34 Elm street, Hartford, Conn.

The original founder of the organization
will render a historic review of the prin-
ciple occurrences in those twenty-five
years. Several "old-timers" from the
neighboring cities have been invited to
be present and address the audience on
this occasion. There also will be music
and other attractions.

Admission 50 cents a person. Refresh-
ments free.

All are cordially invited.
Organizer.

CONNECTICUT CONRADES TAKE

NOTICE.

Don't forget that there is a sub get-
ting contest on in this State. It started
September 12 and ends November 12th.
The eight Nutmegs who stand at the
head of the list of sub getters on No-
vember 12th, will each receive a copy of
one of the Sue stories.

Connecticut stands pretty well now on
the list of People readers by States, but
we want to see it right up to the fore.
We'll get there too if each Party mem-
ber and sympathizer takes